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Red Activity in Panama Probed by Dies Group; Ford Iron Bids Studied

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 3, 1939

Communists Reported Active in Canal Zone

WASHINGTON (AP)—Testimony that a Communist Labor leader was doing labor organization work in the Panama Canal zone led the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities today to order a complete inquiry into union organization activities in the Canal Zone.

The witness, Frederick C. Phillips, a former official of the National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, gave the Committee further testimony regarding Communist influence in maritime labor. [Details: Page 2.]

Ford Iron Bids Aired in Monopoly Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Patrick Butler, nephew of Associate Justice Pierce Butler of the United States Supreme Court, testified before the monopoly committee today that he "had consulted with the big four" of the iron ore industry in order to avoid "price cutting" on ore contracts for the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Butler identified letters he had written from 1929 to 1934 to his father, Emmett Butler, head of Butler Brothers, a St. Paul, Minn., iron ore firm, regarding bids for the Ford business. These told of conversations with leading iron ore merchants in Cleveland, Ohio, about prices before the Butler firm submitted its annual bids. [Other details of monopoly hearing: Financial Page.]

7 Union Leaders Sentenced in Truck Burning

SIOUX CITY, Iowa (AP)—Seven labor union leaders were sentenced today to two-year terms each in a Federal penitentiary after a jury found them guilty of charges growing out of the burning of a bakery truck near the Iowa-Minnesota border during a truckers' strike in 1938.

Charges included Dyer Act violation, conspiracy, and theft in interstate commerce. Defense attorneys said all were members of the American Federation of Labor Truck Drivers' Union.

Pendergast Aide Sentenced in Tax Evasion

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Otto P. Higgins, former Director of Police when Tom Pendergast ruled Kansas City, pleaded guilty today to Federal income tax evasion. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and given five years' probation on a second count.

Similar pleas last spring brought prison sentences for Pendergast and R. E. O'Malley, former State Superintendent of Insurance. They are serving terms at Leavenworth.

Lithuania Takes Over Memel Port Zone

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—The German-Lithuanian Treaty signed last July, giving Lithuania a free port zone at Memel and making certain shipping regulations, became effective today.

The Government announced that 3,000 persons already were employed in a public works program in Vilna, Lithuania's ancient capital restored to it by Russia.

U. S. Chamber in Tientsin Charges Interference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has announced that the Tientsin, China, American Chamber had protested to the State Department against any opening of negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Japan until Japanese restraints against American trade in that City were removed.

The Tientsin Chamber said that despite repeated representations by the American Consul General, business of Americans was "seriously impeded by multiple rules and regulations" imposed by Japanese military authorities on the movement of goods and persons to and from the British and French Concessions.

Rioting Slovaks Sack Hungarian Shops

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Slovaks rioted here last night, sacking two Hungarian newspaper offices and a number of Hungarian shops, following a mass meeting called to protest Hungary's acquisition of a slice of Slovak territory as a result of the Munich settlement.

Police looked on with folded arms as the rioters, shouting anti-Hungarian slogans, surged through the streets of this capital of Slovakia, nominally an autonomous republic but which is under German military protection.

Red Cross Finds Many Poles in Need

GENEVA (AP)—Malcolm Davis, American Assistant Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, returned from the Baltic States today and said he found an estimated 40,000 needy Polish refugees in the Vilna (Wilno) region of Poland, which was occupied first by Soviet Russia and then by Lithuania.

Mr. Davis said there were 17,000 Polish refugees elsewhere in Lithuania and 2,000 in Latvia. League officials said there were 45,000 in Hungary and 39,000 in Rumania, including many women and children in need of assistance.

Drop in Age-Pension Costs Forecast for Bay State

Massachusetts' steady upward trend in old-age assistance costs, now more than $25,000,000 a year, will be considerably retarded and eventually halted when the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Section of the Federal Social Security Act goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1940 This was revealed today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Under this Section, workers 65 years of age or over, or their survivors, will become eligible for benefits which will range from $20.60 for a single person to $61.80 a month for a husband and wife in the first year. In later years, benefits will be increased. This increase will grow in proportion to the worker's contribution to the Social Security Fund.

With this income, numerous persons who otherwise might be forced to seek old-age assistance where monthly benefits are based on need and not on employment records, will be collecting insurance benefits built up by their own social security payments during the past three years.

Old-age assistance costs, on the other hand, are borne by taxpayers through regular tax sources and the system is a form of welfare relief.

If the old-age insurance benefits are not sufficient to meet his need, the person over 65 will be eligible to apply for old-age assistance. In these cases, however, the insurance benefit will be considered in computing the amount of assistance to be given, Mr. Rotch explained.

Thus, instead of bearing the entire load, old-age assistance will bear only a part and probably a minor part, Mr. Rotch said.

Since 1935, when the Old-Age Assistance eligibility age was lowered from 70 to 65 years, the cost has climbed from $9,000,000 to more than $25,000,000. The number of recipients has jumped from 28,000 to more than 80,000, Mr. Rotch declared.

During the past year the increase in old-age assistance costs has totaled nearly $2,000,000. Instead of the previous increase of more than 1,000 cases a month, approximately 400 cases now are added to the rolls monthly.

Another social security law factor encouraging the Commissioner, is the fact that under an amendment becoming effective Jan. 1, 1940, the Federal Government will contribute up to $20 a month, instead of the present $15 maximum, on each old-age-assistance case. The State will continue to pay two thirds of the remaining cost and the municipality the other third.

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World to Feel Effect of New U.S. Neutrality

Open cash and carry sale of munitions expected to cause wide readjustment of trade.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The net economic and political effects of arms embargo repeal and passage of the new neutrality law upon the United States, and upon the world, are bound to be enormous. Some of these effects may already have been exaggerated in public discussion—such as talk of $1,000,000,000 in immediate war orders—while doubtless many results now unforeseen will soon emerge.

A pro-and-con net estimate of the visible results may be summarized as follows:

1. By repealing the arms embargo, the United States gives tangible evidence of its sympathy with Britain and France. Yet foreign opinion would make a grave mistake—and some foreign reactions seem to have fallen in this error—in assuming that any more active American participation in the war is now likely, or that the American people are any the less determined to keep out of war. President Roosevelt today described the situation by saying:

"I am very glad that the bill has restored the historic position of neutrality of the United States." He thus interprets the result officially as a neutral, not a pro-ally decision.

Effect on Trade

2. Shipment of the 90 per cent-odd of American exports which were not formerly inhibited by the arms embargo but now must go through channels of cash-and-carry may now be expected to decline somewhat, and in future be controlled by available credits and shipping. In other words, normal peacetime exports may be expected to drop, and only the drastic needs of the Allied powers will find available an adequate volume of funds and shipping.

3. Major aircraft manufacturers, and makers of various munitions products, may expect a considerable boom. The increase, however, will be governed by their productive capacity and there are several bottle-necks in the industry which may keep expansion far below some of the published estimates.

4. American shipping may expect a 30 per cent decline right away, as the new law prohibits voyages to belligerent ports, and the President may debar certain neutral ports

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British Sight the Flint; Germans Respect Crew

Still in Scandinavian waters, may be unmolested, but Britain gives no hint.

Berlin assures safety of crew; Washington asks other belligerents to do likewise.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The British Admiralty tersely disclosed today that its warships were within sight of the American freighter City of Flint now slowly making her way in charge of a German prize crew to a German port.

In what some observers interpreted as an indication the British would seek to avoid entanglement in the controversy over the ship's seizure by keeping "hands off," the Admiralty announcement said it was possible for the captured steamer to stay inside Scandinavian territorial waters until reaching the Baltic Sea.

The Admiralty gave no hint whether the British ships would attempt to seize the City of Flint before she reached a German port in possession of her German captors.

[At Bergen, Norway, where the City of Flint passed at 9:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m., E. S. T.), several British warships were observed.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The German Government gave the United States today formal assurances that the safety of the American crew aboard the seized freighter City of Flint would be respected.

Alexander C. Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, cabled the State Department that a Foreign Office official had informed him that the Foreign Office had requested the appropriate German naval authorities to respect the wishes of the American Government.

Thee wishes referred to were set forth in a communication presented to Berlin and London Governments Tuesday by American diplomats expressing this Government's concern for the safety of the American crew of 40 men under Capt. Joseph Gainard.

This Government also expressed its expectation that all belligerents would take precautions to avoid exposing the American crew to unnecessary danger.

Finland May Share Fate Of Poland, Pravda Hints

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP)—A note of alarm was injected into Russian-Finnish negotiations today by Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, on the heels of indications that the two nations—while not entirely in agreement—at least had a working basis for reaching a solution of their problems.

The Finnish delegation was called to the Kremlin for a renewal of their talks with Russian officials at 6 p. m. (10 a. m. E. S. T.). The delegation, which has made two previous trips to Moscow, arrived for a third time yesterday.

Pravda declared that Finland's Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko had "directly threatened" the Soviet Union and that his remarks on Nov. 1 "cannot be appraised otherwise than as an appeal for war with the U. S. S. R."

[Mr. Erkko asserted that Finland was ready to make arrangements for improving Leningrad's defensive positions and increasing the safety of the Gulf of Finland, but that "any guardianship which a foreign power might receive over Finnish territory must be regarded as endangering Finland's neutrality."]

Sees Hand of Others

Pravda intimated that Finland as well as the Scandinavian Nations—particularly Sweden—were backed in their opposition to Russian concessions in the Baltic area by other powers.

It emphasized that in the pre-World War days when Finland was part of Russia and the Russians controlled the area, there were no expressions of fear from Scandinavia.

Pravda said Mr. Erkko's position was "precisely like that of former Polish Foreign Minister Beck. It is known that he too made provocative speeches before the Polish-German War, and the result was that he provoked war with Germany."

Foreign circles had interpreted Mr. Erkko's speech as conciliatory in tone and foresaw an early settlement of the Russian requests, but the Pravda article used the strongest language yet employed publicly in the four-week negotiations.

Citing the fact that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania already had signed "mutual assistance" pacts with Russia, Pravda said:

"Attempts to deny the mutual advantages of these agreements for all their signatories are made only by their common enemies interested in fomenting war not only in Western but in Eastern Europe as well, particularly on the Baltic Coast."

"Natural" Development

It said that "naturally, the Government of the U. S. R. R. was bound to address similar proposals to the fourth Baltic country bordering on the U. S. S. R.

"It is sufficient to glance at the map of Finland to realize that the problems of security of the

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A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country—Apples and Eggs of Northwest Provide Happy Example of Peacetime Co-operation

By the Chief of The Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Northwest

We wrote about Ham and Eggs in California. Well, this is about apples and eggs in the Northwest. It is a very different frying-pan full.

The European war has brought changes to this remote empire on the Pacific, but perhaps the most obvious change is to that noble though mythologically maligned fruit, the apple. About one quarter of the Northwest apple crop—those crimson balls of juice and crispness—formerly went to Europe: to the United Kingdom, to pre-Hitler Germany, to France, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia.

But the war cut off shipping—for apples—it reduced foreign exchange—for apples—it destroyed purchasing power—for apples—although probably it didn't take away European appetites—for apples. Anyway, faced with grim loss of a large part of their market—

There was wailing in Wenatchee
There were yells in Yakima
And Hood River flowed more fully to the sea.

Northwest Eats Apples

Perhaps it will not be for long. Because, although there are unlikely to be many ships or much foreign exchange available—for apples—the Northwest has turned to the trojan task of consuming its own fruit. In the Seattle Chamber of Commerce there stand boxes of apples, at Dave Beck's American Federation of Labor there stand boxes of apples; Sears Roebuck will give you an apple with each purchase, and so will many other merchants, no matter how little you spend; one automobile dealer gives away a box of apples with every new car. Shop windows are full of apples. You are urged to send apples instead of Christmas cards. At a recent big football game every person in the crowd got an apple, and the Governor made a pro-apple speech.

Indeed, there has been a great civic uprising on behalf of apples. We are not exaggerating; you would be surprised at the situation. Americans like every once in a while to get together on some issue, and in Seattle it's apples. That, ladies and gentlemen, is an illustration of a Nation at Peace. Although the situation is a direct result of the war, it emphasizes the wonderful good fortune of the Americans. Instead of uniting to save gasoline, or to eat less butter, or to hate an enemy, we are able to unite on the pleasant occupation of eating apples.

Eggs Offer Another Example

But we promised to tell of apples and eggs. We select eggs because the egg producers' co-operative in the State of Washington is one of the most impressive of these "middle ways." Scandinavia has nothing on the Pacific Coast in the way of successful co-operatives. In this area where labor organization has come of age, the co-ops typify a similar maturity in agriculture. Some 60 to 65 per cent of the egg producers of Washington are organized into a co-operative, which buys between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 worth of feed a year. Their eggs command a premium in eastern markets. The sturdy little White Leghorn, eating superior feeds which the farmer buys at a lower price, dwelling in an admirable climate for poultry, is an excellent illustration of "the middle way"—of a new kind of economic peace that has been worked out in this Nation.

Egg co-operatives are on a particularly sound basis. About 24,000 individual members in Washington elect a board of 16 members, active poultrymen, who conduct their joint affairs. Capital structure is built up by a deduction of one cent a dozen from the price of eggs, which is turned into stock, pays the producer an income of 6 per cent a year (formerly 8 per cent), and is called for cash every three or four years. Isn't that a sweet financing structure?

There are several reasons for the egg co-ops' success. One, of course, is a careful, experienced self-government. Another is the fact that no crop control, no curtailment of output, is attempted. There are no quotas. A third reason is that the poultry business is easy to get into and out of. Unlike fruit or cattle raising, it does not take several years for a producer to get into production, and the industry can thus adjust itself to ups and downs. In one brutal word, unsuccessful producers are automatically and rather quickly squeezed out and do not remain as a drag on the co-operative.

Labor Friction Lacking

Labor in the egg co-ops is organized, but there never has been a strike. The co-ops and unions get along on terms of self-respect. There, again—the middle way. Any poultry farmer can join the co-op, there is no exclusion, although large producers have a price advantage in buying feed in order to maintain a balance between small and large producers within the co-op.

Of course, the egg co-op is not unique: dairymen, berry growers, citrus fruitmen in California, and many others are similarly meeting the problem of the individual farmer. Sometimes prices are bad, but the co-op prevents wholesale dumping and cushions prices as much as it can without exercising monopolistic control or trying to create an economy of scarcity.

So there are two more illustrations of a Nation at Peace—apples, and eggs. They make a tasty dish, anyway you mix them. Scandinavia, here we come!

Erwin D. Canham

Turning Light on Lottery Swindles

By a Staff Photographer

Jackson J. Holtz — Assistant United States Attorney
John J. Breslin — Chief Postal Inspector in Boston

Holding lottery tickets seized when suspects in alleged interstate swindle scheme were apprehended in Boston.

British Peace Aims Emerging in Debate

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—While the British Government maintains its stand against a specific statement of Allied war aims at the present stage of the conflict, a somewhat clearer picture of the official British attitude regarding the basis on which a new European order can eventually be built is emerging from official declarations and parliamentary debates.

Answering a number of peers, who in the House of Lords debate last night contended there was a world-wide demand for a fuller statement of Allied aims, Viscount Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reiterated that the broad purposes for which Britain was fighting were peace, security, disarmament, the restoration of confidence, and the rights of Nations to live their own lives, with particular application to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Referring to Herr Hitler's peace proposals, Lord Noel-Buxton, though admitting that the Reichsführer's word could not be trusted, claimed that the neutral press in all events regarded Herr Hitler's reference to negotiation as inviting a reply. Lord Noel-Buxton added that he hoped that Lord Halifax would make clear the "acts and guarantees" that the Government had in view for establishing peace and security in Europe.

Lord Halifax replied that the essential foundation to any progress must be confidence and "if the German Government are prepared to make a real effort to repair the confidence that they have destroyed it is for them, not for us, to consider how that can be done."

After pointing to numerous difficulties in the way of any specific tabulation of war aims—such as the impossibility of forecasting the eventual lineup of powers and the conditions prevailing after the war, and the fact that any definition of objectives concerned all the Allies and Dominions equally—Lord Halifax said "but if our general

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Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses important British developments.

N. Y. Dock Strike Hits Boston; Sailing of New York Canceled

Coastwise shipping in Boston was threatened with a shutdown today by a longshoremen's strike in New York. Eastern Steamship Lines cancelled the sailing of its steamship New York tonight, even though booked to capacity mostly by 700 persons planning to attend the Notre Dame-Army football game in New York. The other six coastwise lines were quiet, hoping to avoid a general tie-up.

The strike in New York by the International Longshoremen's Association was caused by a breakdown in negotiations over a new contract. As contracts between Boston longshoremen and the coastwise ship lines had expired likewise here, it was regarded possible the strike might be carried here.

Whether or not longshoremen strike here, a tie-up of coastal shipping in New York, headquarters for most coastwise shiplines, will affect Boston, reducing local activity to a minimum, shipping officials said. A ship of the Savannah line was expected in Boston this afternoon and a second, the Southlure, of the Mooremack Line, tomorrow; it was expected both would be unloaded by longshoremen.

The shutdown of the Eastern Steamship Lines in Boston (except for Canadian service unaffected by the strike) forced the football fans, including Mayor Tobin and a delegation of 100 members of the Battery Associates of Roxbury, who annually attend the Notre Dame game, to leave Boston by train for New York this afternoon. Eastern Steamship refunded all tickets.

8,500 New York strikers tie up 70 ships: Page 2.

War Summary

Soviet Russia, through the Communist newspaper Pravda, delivered a strong attack upon Finnish policy adding new complications to negotiations over Russia's demands for territorial and naval base concessions. The Finnish Foreign Minister's reference to rights of self defense was termed by the Soviets an "appeal for war."

Greece and Italy disclosed the contents of an exchange of friendly notes, improving the situation in southeastern Europe although affairs remained too delicate for a renewal of their nonaggression treaty of 1928.

The City of Flint was reported sighted by British naval craft near the entrance to the Baltic Sea. Although an Admiralty announcement gave no indication as to Britain's proposed action, Norwegian authorities believed the German prize crew would be allowed to continue the voyage to a German port.

On the Western Front the beginning of the third month of the war for the Allies found extensive German troop movements in the Saar, but otherwise inactivity at the front. Minor incidents were a brief shelling of the French frontier town of Forbach, near Saarbrücken, the downing of two German reconnaissance planes, scouting over the British lines, and the capture by the French of members of young German assault troops, evidently freshly arrived at the front.

Details and added developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, 7.

72 in Custody In Nation-Wide Lottery Sweep

United States Marshals in 16 states act on indictments returned by Federal Jury in Boston.

Federal marshals in 16 States today took into custody 72 men and women charged with operation of a $20,000,000 lottery swindle in three indictments, totaling 186 pages, secretly returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston several weeks ago.

Named in the indictments are 24 New Englanders, 14 of whom are from Massachusetts. Three women and two corporations, the South Park Credit Co., Inc., and the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital Charity Fund are also named as defendants.

The indictments—secret until today—reveal existence of a nation-wide organization with headquarters in Chicago, said to have distributed nearly 12,000,000 lottery tickets a year and to have offered prizes totaling more than $7,000,000.

The Government expected to prove that the lottery ring under investigation for more than two years by Federal officials, mulcted the public of nearly $20,000,000, Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecuting the case, said today.

In 119 Counts

Defendants are charged in 119 counts with conspiracy, use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, and interstate shipment of lottery tickets. Each defendant is named in each of the three indictments and if found guilty may be subject to imprisonment in jail for 586 years, with fines totaling $11,240,000.

The two corporations which are charged with having covered the activities of individual defendants, allegedly operated in all New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Raids on the headquarters of the organization in Chicago were made today by Federal officers and were expected to disclose two up-to-date printing establishments, with equipment worth thousands of dollars.

For Eastern Area

Distributing points for the eastern area, according to the indictments, were in Worcester, Boston, Stoneham, Mass., Malden, Mass., and New Haven, Conn.

Investigated by postal authorities under the direction of John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector in Boston, the organization yielded 16 tons of lottery tickets in seizures and an almost similar amount of documentary evidence. The investigation took witnesses from 20 States, including Mrs. Will Rogers and Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Will Rogers Commission, to testify in Boston before the Federal Grand Jury.

Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Young are reported to have told the Grand Jury that they refused permission to the operators of the lottery syndicate to use the name of Will Rogers.

N. E. Indictments

Those indicted from New England include: Julio Aineida of New Bedford, Mass.; Roland Blair of Quincy, Mass.; David E. Burnstein of Malden, Mass.; John J. Chaisson of Bangor, Maine; Frank Chandler of South Portland, Maine; Bufford D. Cobb of South Boston, Mass.; Peter Coughlin of New Bedford, Mass.; John DeLucia of Stratford, Conn.; Edward Donlan of New Haven, Conn.; Francis Dunton of Pascoag, R. I.; Edgar Fournier of Biddeford, Maine; Adolphus F. Gillette of Pittsfield, Mass.; George H. Hansel of Stoneham, Mass.; Earl Howard of Fitchburg, Mass.; Ven D. Huarg of Lawrence, Mass.; Armand Lizotte of Putnam, Conn.; P. J. McMahon of Middleboro, Mass.; Michael F. Nichols of Boston, Mass.; Patrick O'Neil of Manchester, N. H.; Louis G. Raymon of Pittsfield, Mass.; William J. Roper of Needham Heights, Mass.; Lester Sprague of Fitchburg, Mass.; William Vallon of New Haven, Conn., and W. C. Carr of Worcester, Mass.

Alleged Leader

Also indicted was Abraham F. Zimmerman of Chicago, alleged ringleader, charged by the Government with having maintained the headquarters.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice of Chicago, Superintendent of Nurses at the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital; Frances Schedrow of Brooklyn, N. Y., connected with the New York office of the organization, and Mrs. Gertrude Becker of Chicago, said by the Government officers to have been Zimmerman's confidential secretary, were the three women indicted.

Roland Blair of Quincy, Mass., the first of those indicted to be arraigned before Judge Hugh D. McLellan, pleaded guilty this afternoon to three indictments charging conspiracy to operate a lottery, interstate shipment of lottery tickets, and use of the mails in a scheme to defraud. He was held in $1,000 bail.

The organization is said to have

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

70 Ships Affected by East Coast Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—In a coastwise shipping dispute more than 8,500 waterfront workers—longshoremen, checkers, cargo repairmen, watchmen, and towboat men—were out on strike today, following breakdown of contract negotiations between the International Longshoremen's Association and nine coastwise steamship lines.

Cancellations of sailings began at once. Six ships on the Atlantic coast halted departures due today and tomorrow. Seventy ships are affected, many now at sea.

The companies involved are the Savannah line, the Pan-Atlantic line, Clyde-Mallory, Bull line, United Fruit, Eastern Steamship lines, Newtex line, Morgan line, and the Mooremack Gulf lines, of Moore & McCormack.

The Union said, however, strike action against the United Fruit and Moore-McCormack lines would be restricted to their coastwise services and would not affect their trans-Atlantic, Caribbean and South American routes.

Conferences between the Union and representatives of the companies to negotiate a new contract to replace the one that expired on Oct. 31 collapsed yesterday when operators would not accept Union proposals for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 40-hour week. The Union then offered to accept a five-cent-an-hour wage increase, bringing hourly wages to $1 an hour, which the operators also rejected.

Later at a meeting of the Association, the Union voted not to accept the operators' proposals for extension of the present contract for 90 days pending outcome of negotiations, and a strike was called for midnight last night.

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Longshoremen's Association, declared he had "used every bit of energy to prevail on both sides to be reasonable and not destroy the industry, but the men felt that their compromise proposal was a reasonable one." He added that he and the other officers of the New York District Council would hold themselves available for any conference that might be called toward a "speedy settlement of this very unfortunate strike."

John E. Craig, Vice President of the Clyde-Mallory lines, labor spokesman for the companies, said the companies did not feel conditions warranted an increase in pay. Other company spokesmen said they could not pay the higher wages. They also recalled that while freight rates on deep-sea lines had gone up, the coastwise rates remained unchanged.

The New York City Police Department took steps to maintain law and order along the lower Manhattan waterfront, assigning extra men to that district.

Dies Group Orders Wide Probe Of Canal Zone Union Activity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A complete investigation of union organization activities in the Panama Canal Zone was ordered today by the Dies Committee.

Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, was instructed to make a thorough study of the subject after a witness, Frederick C. Phillips, former National Maritime Union official, told the committee a man named H. A. Stoudt, whom he identified as a Communist, was an organizer for the Congress of Industrial Relations union in the Canal Zone.

Mr. Phillips said Mr. Stoudt was appointed to his job through the influence of John L. Lewis, C. I. O., President, on the recommendation of Joseph Curran, head of the Maritime Union.

Mr. Phillips told the Committee that although only about seven to ten per cent of the organization's membership was Communist, this minority held so many strategic positions it was able to maintain control.

Illegally Expelled

The witness, who said he was "illegally" expelled from the union for opposing Communism said that "American seamen do not like Communism" but that most of them were "intimidated."

Those who openly oppose the Communist faction, Mr. Phillips said, often lost their jobs by being "framed" or were beaten up by "the beef squad."

Any member who attempted to discredit a Communist official, he testified, was widely accused of "red-baiting" by the Communist element. Opponents of Communism he said, also were called "ship-owners' stooges" and "labor spies" so that they would be discredited among the rank and file of the union.

Through these methods, Mr. Phillips said, Communists had gained "a great deal more control in the last few years," and were "becoming more of a danger all the time."

Communist agents "seem mostly to have a lot of money—enough to buy drinks for people," Mr. Phillips said.

Charges that the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union was run by Communists led the N. M. U. to reply today with a flat denial. The N. M. U. statement said in part:

"No single group, Communist or otherwise, dominates our organization. We have one of the most democratic constitutions ever adopted by a trade union or any other organization. It provides complete membership control of union activities."

Meanwhile, in Police Court, William C. McCuistion, who preceded Phillips as a Dies Committee witness in its investigation of un-American activities, refused to waive extradition to Louisiana on a murder charge.

McCuistion, who has said the charge was a frame-up, was arraigned on a warrant charging that he killed Phillip Carey in New Orleans Sept. 17. Granted a 30 days' continuance, McCuistion was returned to jail to await a hearing on Dec. 5.

Mr. Phillips identified correspondence from Thomas McGowan, Boston agent for the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders Union, to Moe Byne, another union official, in 1937, in which Mr. McGowan expressed disappointment because a proposed waterfront meeting was not held, "because we were lined up with baseball bats waiting for our friends."

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the Committee directed Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, to turn the correspondence over to the Justice Department. Noting the mention of baseball bats, he commented, "that would seem to be a very effective way of violating civil liberties."

Declaring that Communism has crept into "practically every university in the United States," Chairman Dies announced today that "eminent educators" would be called soon to testify before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

Mr. Dies said the Committee would conclude its study of maritime labor today and then recess for two or three weeks before starting hearings on educational institutions.

"Well-known professors will make out a startling case showing how Communism had infiltrated into colleges and universities throughout the land," Chairman Dies said.

He added that Communistic textbooks used in some public grade schools and colleges would be introduced into the committee record, together with evidence showing how Communist Party units were formed on campuses.

Chairman Dies predicted also that the Committee would go to the west coast early next year to investigate Communism in labor unions and in Hollywood.

State and Nation Unite to Settle Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP)—Working together for the first time, state and federal mediators today revived negotiations here in an effort to end the month-long deadlock between Chrysler Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers.

James F. Dewey, Federal conciliator, and Arthur E. Rabb, Chairman of the State Labor Board, assumed the roles of "comediators" after a personal appeal by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson for a quick settlement of the dispute and inclusion of the State Board in mediation efforts.

The only previous attempt by the Board to intervene was rebuffed by the corporation, though until Mr. Dewey arrived to direct the peace conferences, members of the Board had attended as "observers."

Parties to the controversy, which has an estimated 100,000 workers idle in the automotive and allied industries, met with the Governor in Lansing yesterday. Heading the delegations were K. T. Keller, Chrysler President, and R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Representatives of both sides outlined in detail the background of the tieup, which began with a dispute over production speeds and has continued pending agreement on a new contract.

U. S. Ships Seek to Beat Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The United States Lines speeded up its sailing schedules to European ports today in an effort to repatriate as many Americans in foreign ports as wish to come home before the ban on American vessels entering ports of belligerent nations contained in the neutrality legislation passed by the House of Representatives yesterday takes effect.

The Washington, the President Roosevelt and the American Farmer will sail from here today.

The Moore-McCormack Lines have signed an agreement with the National Maritime Union providing for a $40 monthly bonus to members of unlicensed personnel on vessels of the line entering north Atlantic and European ports, Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the lines, announced.

The "war bonus" is in addition to regular wages and will remain in effect until Dec. 31, when negotiations for a new agreement will be begun, he added. The agreement also provides for an allowance of $150 a man for the loss of personal effects as a result of the war.

Mr. Lee also said that his company had signed agreements to provide extra compensation for ships' officers for the same runs. Officers will receive a bonus of 40 per cent of their contract wages, and a $300 indemnity for any loss of personal effects.

The agreements affect the American Scantic Line Division of the Moore-McCormack Lines, which operates to Scandinavian ports, and follows similar agreements signed by the United States Lines, the Black Diamond Lines and Lykes Brothers.

Power Rate Cuts Planned by TVA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority plans to negotiate changes in electric service contracts expected to save power consumers about $1,500,000 a year.

David Lilienthal, a TVA Director, told reporters the agency had concluded that present rates, in effect for five years, have been yielding too high a return to distributors of the power. The first reduction in rates, he said, would be made in service delivered by the TVA wholesale customer in Alcorn County, Mississippi.

He said that this customer, the Alcorn County Electric Membership Corporation, has been earning a return of 23.6 per cent on its investment, less depreciation. This proposed reduction is from 3 to 2½ cents a kilowatt hour for the first 50 hours.

The reductions contemplated for the wholesale customers to make range from 8 to 17 per cent, Mr. Lilienthal said.

Western Timber Cut Slightly Under 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Timber cut from the forests of the Rocky Mountain region during the last fiscal year, expressed in standard gauge railroad ties, would be sufficient to lay a railroad track from Chicago to Colorado Springs via Denver, it is figured.

A total of 143,284,000 board feet was harvested from the National forests of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota. H. D. Cochran, assistant Regional Forester, said this figure is slightly under last year's cutting, due to a drop in the felling of trees in Wyoming. Colorado and South Dakota produced more than the previous year.

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Alimony for Men Urged In New York Reform Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Alimony for men, too, is the slogan Dr. Alexander Dallek, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Divorce Reform League has adopted.

He announced a bill would be presented to the State Legislature to permit granting alimony to men, as well as to women, depending on circumstances of the individuals involved. Men, he averred, are still the "underdogs" in matrimonial litigation.

Callers From Chile

© Harris & Ewing

Alfonso Grez **Arturo Alessandri**

Mr. Alessandri, former President of the Republic of Chile, was recently received at the White House by President Roosevelt. With Mr. Alessandri was the smiling Mr. Grez, former Chilean Consul General at New York City.

Place in Constitution Asked For American Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The start of a national drive to put all federal employees under the merit system by a constitutional amendment, similar to that in New York State, was seen here in testimony before the Reed Committee at the Supreme Court.

Half a century after the start of the civil service reform movement in America, the time has come for a definitive enactment to win final victory, it was urged.

The Reed Committee is presided over by Mr. Justice Reed of the Supreme Court, and includes, besides another Supreme Court justice, Felix Frankfurter, such men as Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears Roebuck & Co. and Dr. Leonard D. White, former member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The Committee was named by President Roosevelt to work out improvements in the federal "career service."

Concluding two days of public hearings in an office of the august Supreme Court Building today, H. Eliot Kaplan, head of the National Civil Service Reform League, gave evidence, later amplified in interviews, indicating the new objective of a constitutional amendment.

250,000 Now Exempted

Incidentally, Mr. Kaplan said that more than 250,000 federal employees are now specifically exempted from civil service by Act of Congress, and that President Roosevelt has gone as far as he can go by himself in pushing the reform. The "log-jam" blocking further reform is now Congress, Mr. Kaplan declared.

"If any real extension of civil service is to be made it must be carried through by Congress, which has exempted 30 per cent of the total force from any hope of extension without its consent. Congress has accepted responsibility for holding up civil service reform. By executive orders that are the most extensive since Theodore Roosevelt's day, President Roosevelt has gone as far as he is able to go without congressional action."

Mr. Kaplan charged that Congress showed a poor opinion of the public service when it made its extensive civil service exemptions, as well as insisting on senatorial confirmation for many appointees. He said 90 per cent of Congress favors the merit system but is apathetic, while a "pressure group" of 10 per cent within Congress "suffocates" bills designed to extend it.

Mr. Kaplan supplemented detailed proposals for improving a "career service" among federal employees in his testimony with his proposal for a federal constitutional amendment. Amplifying this in interviews he declared the pressing necessity for this constitutional safeguard is suddenly apparent.

How Laws Suffered

"Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut had four of the best civil service laws in the country," he explained. "Then at the last election the law was repealed in Arkansas, it was sabotaged in Michigan where one-half the rolls were thrown under spoils, and in Wisconsin and Connecticut the model laws are being raked by attackers. Such a change cannot happen in New York or California, because they are in the Constitution. In New York City there are only 500 exemptions from civil service in 108,000 jobs; and only 1,000 exemptions out of 40,000 New York State jobs."

Now the time has come to put a civil service amendment into the Constitution. Reform has lagged, he said, because the objectives have been too petty. After 61 years after the start of the drive, which he placed at 1878, he said that today 200,000 or 300,000 federal employees are still subject to spoils, while one-half of the 3,500,000 public employers in federal, state and municipal governments, receiving $5,000,000,000 wages, are still political appointees.

"If the public knew how expensive the spoils system is it would rip it out by the roots," declared Mr. Kaplan. He estimated possible total savings of $500,000,000 a year. Two years before civil service in the Seattle treasurer's office, he said, it took a staff of 72 men to collect $49,000,000 in taxes, whereas two years after reform 50 men collected $150,000,000.

Mr. Kaplan indicated the constitutional amendment proposal will be offered in time to seek indorsement by political convention next year in the presidential election.

House Listens Attentively To Wadsworth on Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—James W. Wadsworth is one of the half dozen men in the over-sized House of Representatives to whom the membership pay the compliment of sitting quietly while he speaks. Yesterday he made a brief address supporting repeal of the arms embargo which many observers thought the best speech on the subject in either house in six weeks of debate.

Practically everybody agrees that the House of Representatives is too big. It has 435 members, paid $10,000 each, and it seems the fact that if it were half the present size it would save the Treasury money and be far more than twice as effective. Once upon a time it was about the size of the Senate, and then its prestige was so great that a former President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, came back to it as a member, and felt no loss of dignity. In a sense, Mr. Wadsworth has followed that pattern. For many years he was one of the two Senators from New York. Defeated for re-election, he bowed to the fact and came to the House as one of New York's delegation. His prestige among his 43 fellow New Yorkers who include such an odd assortment as Representative Sol Bloom and Representative Hamilton Fish, ranks at the peak. Mr. Wadsworth is an articulate, intelligent conservative of the long-established patrician class which produced President Roosevelt himself, and he is motivated by a strong sense of noblesse oblige. Mr. Wadsworth's wife, incidentally, is a daughter of John Hay.

Tension Was Electric

Thus, yesterday, when he rose on the House floor he commanded the immediate attention of the restless, uneasy body, already stirred with the electric tension of forthcoming vote. Perhaps the only other members at this time, who can hold the unwieldy membership so closely, and fill up the back benches, are Speaker Bankhead, Majority Leader Rayburn, Clifton A Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Lindsay C. Warren (D) of North Carolina, and a half dozen others. Mr. Wadsworth received applause as he rose, and an ovation from both sides when he concluded. Other important wind-up speakers were Speaker Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn for the repealists, and Mr. Fish, for the isolationists.

"I have had no faith in the efficacy of legislation which seeks to establish rigid rules governing the conduct of the Government of the United States in the face of unpredictable events," Mr. Wadsworth began, recalling that he had consistently voted against the embargo provisions. He traced the embargo in the light of three events, the Ethiopian war, the Spanish civil war, and the Japanese invasion of China.

In Ethiopia the embargo, he said, handicapped "poor little Ethiopia." "We found ourselves in the position of denying to the little man any opportunity, as far as we could prevent it, of gaining weapons for his own defense. I can imagine that Mussolini smiled rather grimly when he read our law."

Mentions Other Wars

Next came the Spanish civil war. Here again, Mr. Wadsworth said, "Franco must have smiled as he read our law. He purchased everything that he needed, or it was given to him, from Italy and Germany."

Finally China: The law has not been invoked there, Mr. Wadsworth said, "because we know that China is the victim of aggression and that to invoke our law would place her at a distinct disadvantage in the face of the powerfully armed and aggressive enemy."

So Mr. Wadsworth called the roll, and in what seemed prophetic comment spoke the obituary of the historic experiment in a rigid embargo. He described the "utter impossibility of laying down a rigid rule which shall govern the Government and the people of the United States in the face of unpredictable events. My complaint about it from the beginning is not that we are doing something which we are not required to do under international law, but that we have inserted an element into the foreign policy of the United States, legislating into that policy in permanent form the thing which I think is unwise. It is unworthy of us and potentially, it is dangerous, for we cannot tell where it will lead us, none of us can."

Mr. Wadsworth was not enthusiastic about the Senate alternative bill, on the ground that its cash-and-carry provisions are also rigid, and already threaten to prove embarrassing. Still, it is better than the present, he said.

Ask Special Wage For Shoe Learners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced Nov. 3 that shoe manufacturers would be given a hearing here Nov. 20 on a petition to employ learners for less than the statutory minimum wage of 30 cents an hour.

A special committee set up by the Wage-Hour Administration for the shoe industry, has recommended a 35 cents an hour minimum rate as economically feasible for shoe manufacturing. This recommendation is awaiting an administrator's final hearing before being formally promulgated as a wage order.

Women Bus Drivers Make Safety Records

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Safety records disclosed Nov. 2 that Delaware's six women school bus drivers have been on the job in rain, fog and snow—without a mishap.

Mrs. William Hastings, who began in 1931 as substitute driver for her husband, has been at it longest. Later that same year Mrs. Mabel Hitchens started as a substitute but took over a route of her own later. She estimates she has driven 25,000 miles. Youngest is Miss Edith Harrington, who takes children daily to the Bear Station and Christiana schools.

Mexican Party Eases Policies For '40 Drive

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 3 (AP)—A more conservative administration of Mexican governmental and social policies was indicated today in the 1940 platform preamble of the PRM, the Mexican Revolutionary Party of President Cardenas.

The preamble, released last night at the Party's national convention, was drawn by a committee empowered to draft a broad program for the six years following the end of President Cardenas' term Dec. 1, 1940.

It calls for co-operation in developing the national wealth "with due respect to the incentives of private benefit"; guarantees of the rights of labor, but by measures "such that private industry will not find in them any hampering or hostility," and "gradual reparation of social injustices."

Political observers interpreted it as a reply to the more conservative policies advocated by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, independent presidential candidate, and noted that Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, due to receive the Administration Party's presidential nomination, had taken a more moderate tone in recent speeches.

The new platform "might be termed conservative, except that such things are relative," said one Party official.

"Mexico is going ahead with her great social program, which hardly could be described as conservative. The platform preamble means simply that the Party is sure the social reform program has taken hold and can now go ahead self-confidently on a more moderate course."

A party observer predicted the platform itself, still to be drawn, would call for "compensation according to law" of oil companies whose property has been expropriated.

Critics of the Cardenas Administration have contended that the President's program of social change was launched so quickly that it upset the national economy, frightened away business and industrial capital, and did not bring to the working classes the intended benefits which a more gradual procedure would have provided.

The platform preamble, however, said the Cardenas Administration's "accomplishments are untouchable as regards the benefits resulting for peasants and wage earners."

Builders Find This Year Best Since Boom Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—The slow but substantial upswing in building construction throughout the country, which began in 1934 and 1935, is expected to make this year the best building year since the boom days of the twenties, reports the National Association of Building Trades Employers here.

During the first nine months the total for 44 states and 39 cities was $2,868,012,133, which is some $520,000,000 better than last year. It is even $300,000,000 ahead of 1937, which was the best year since 1931. Compared with 1935 there has been an improvement of $1,500,000,000.

The rate of increase is such, the experts say, as to warrant the prediction, especially in view of the improvement all along the business line, that next year will be considerably better than this.

The situation, however, is still far from normal. Back from 1920 to 1928 there was building at the rate of from $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 a year. That, though, the experts still insist, was abnormal. We can't, or shouldn't, they say, expect, or even work for, a volume like that again, and that a normal year should run about $5,000,000,000. The nation stands, then, at but a little more than half of a normal year.

Each Blames the Other

High construction costs—labor blames high material prices, and employers lay it to high wage rates—are generally credited with holding things back. All sides are now watching the Government in its attack upon what it says is a combine in the trade to keep prices up.

New York led the list for the nine-month period this year with a total of $158,544,193, even though this was below its 1938 figure—which included the World's Fair building—of $236,527,628.

Los Angeles was next with $57,366,368, then Detroit with $45,633,757, and Chicago third with $27,525,746. Next in order were Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington, Houston, San Francisco, Boston, Baltimore, and Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati.

It is noted here that as Chicago does not require permits for federal building, the city's total does not include activity amounting to more than $7,500,000. If the new subway were counted in this would add $25,000,000.

Expect Activity in Spring

The Association survey covered the period to the end of September. Fom then to Oct. 25 Chicago registered enough more building to bring its total up to around $32,000,000. It is held likely that many other cities experienced a similar increase. From now on the usual winter slump is expected, but builders look forward to an unusually active spring.

Much of the building is in the home field. For example, in Chicago, about one-third of the total is for residences, which means that there must be a very great many of them. One large commercial building or apartment may cost $1,000,000, but for that much, 50 or more homes could be erected.

Detroit led in home building for the nine-month period with a total of 6,273 valued at $32,124,897. Next in order, in respect to number of units were Houston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, Fort Worth, Seattle, Minneapolis, and Denver. Listed in respect to total value, Houston was second, and Cleveland third, and Boston, which was way down the line with a total number of units of only 267, was fourth in valuation with $11,887,438. The reason for this situation in Boston was the erection of $10,000,000 worth of federal housing project, in which the units are valued at a lower figure than ordinary houses.

More Women Joining Unions But Total Only 10 Per Cent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Labor unions have made comparatively more headway among women workers during the Roosevelt administration than among men, reports of the National Women's Trade Union League of America indicate.

Yet labor organization among women still has a long way to go to catch up with the general trend. Out of approximately 8,000,000 trade union members in the United States today, only about 800,000 are women.

In 1930, women constituted more than 22 per cent of the entire labor force of the country.

The Women's Trade Union League estimates that while the total trade union membership has increased about three fold since the low point of 1933, the increase among women workers has been six or seven fold.

The needle trades unions have more women members than any other group in the country.

"We still have a long way to go in establishing peaceful procedure through trade union collective bargaining for the hundreds of thousands of women in the nation's industries," says the Trade Union League.

A major reason for the slowness with which labor unions have signed up women is the large proportion engaged in domestic employment, an industry difficult to organize.

Difficulties of attracting women into organizations through which they could do their own bargaining with employers has led the League and associated groups such as the National League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, to press for protective laws for women in industry.

Magazine Sees Aged in Want From 'Ham-Eggs,' Ohio Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The needy aged of California and Ohio, instead of being aided by the "cure-all" pension plans soon to come before the voters of these States, will be first to experience privation if they are passed, according to an article appearing in the November issue of Social Security, official organ of the American Association for Social Security.

Recalling the recent fiasco of the $30-a-month pension plan promise of Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas, the magazine holds that passage of the "ham-and-eggs" plans in California and the Bigelow constitutional amendments in Ohio would gravely jeopardize the future of old-age protection in these two States.

"Should the 'ham-and-eggs' lunacy be adopted," the article continues, "the only prospects in store for California are grief and disappointment to the needy and bankruptcy to the State. That the State's 135,600 aged, who in September received approximately $32 each, the highest average in the Country, will suffer from the enactment of the 'ham-and-eggs' proposal was the warning issued on Sept. 26 by the State Department of Social Welfare, the agency in charge of the pension system.

"Since Federal aid to the State would be 'impossible' if the scheme is approved by the voters, the Department stated, the aged will 'evidently be choosing between continuance of the aid they now receive' and the warrants provided by the scheme, as 'the two cannot operate concurrently.'"

Social Security recalled that President Roosevelt had unequivocably put himself on record against the "ham-and-eggs" scheme and that he hoped it would not be tried, since it is "so impractical that it would effectively destroy any chance which the aged may have of gaining economic protection."

The magazine continues with the declaration that while the Ohio plan is not quite so ambitious as the California one, it would nevertheless spell ruin for the State and its needy. The proposed Ohio constitutional amendments would assure $50 a month to a couple over 60. These pensions would come from a State income tax and from increased taxes on "land."

In addition to condemning these schemes as panaceas and mirages, Social Security declares that they are being foisted upon California and Ohio by persons seeking to exploit the poverty of aged persons.

"Despite the actual experience with pension panaceas," it says, "the results have not discouraged the greedy and vainglorious nostrum peddlers who fatten on the gullibility of their victims. Finding exploitation of the aged lucrative, they never acknowledge defeat and, in fact, make more grandiose claims for their panaceas each time they are rebuffed."

Alaskan Mother and Baby Rescued by Snow Plane

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—A young mother and her 19-day-old baby who spent three below-zero nights in an Alaska wilderness were safe at the town of McGrath Nov. 3 as rescuers sought to bring out by dog teams the other two victims of the forced airplane landing.

A special ski-equipped plane piloted by Nate Browne landed on the snow a half mile from the marooned group and flew Mrs. Christian Beckman and her baby daughter to McGrath, in west-central Alaska.

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Argentines Look West For U. S. Trade Signs

As representatives from the 21 American Republics meet in Washington to study trade problems, a United States delegation steams toward Argentina to open negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty. Opinion in the Southern Republic has been sounded in hearings and is found generally favorable to mutual concessions. The situation is summarized in a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentines have no illusions regarding the powerful American oposition to the tariff regulations on agricultural produce which are necessary for a trade agreement between the two countries. This oposition is the subject of careful public analysis and is never lost sight of even today, when, as never before, there is constant evidence of deep and sincere northern friendship toward the Argentine Republic.

This reveals national appreciation that the pact depends entirely on economies. Its negotiation will probably mean more to Argentines than to Americans, but they would prefer no pact at all to one interpreted as a political privilege rather than a mutually favorable business transaction. The American consumer, they claim, desires Argentine produce just as much as the Argentine farmer desires an American automobile.

Studies of America

While sympathy and support in official Washigton are taken for granted, local eyes are turned farther west to secure their true trade treaty perspective. Many Argentines are obtaining a first lesson in American political economy thereby. Virginia is being linked more especially with turkeys, Kansas with wheat, Iowa and Illnois with corn, Michigan and Wisconsin with cheese, and so on. Previously there was but a general indictment against the Midwest farmer and the California frut-grower. The average Argentine, temporarily at any rate, can tell you the name of every American State, Congressman or association opposed to Argentine beef, maize, flaxseed, casein, turkeys, or wool. He has also studied the differences in steamer and rail freight charges to understand Middle West opposition to reduced customs levies on Argentine produce.

The prospects of a treaty are considered good. It is recognized that negotiations would not have commenced unless major obstacles had been cleared. But as yet there is no local certainty that the results will be really sound and mutually profitable.

Farm Strength Impresses

As the hearings proceed, Argentines become more impressed by the political strength of the American agricultural industry. They know the power of their own farmers too much to disparage that of the American bloc. Their chief hope is that a "good neighbor" Government, seconded by the manufacturing interests, will persuade the farmers that American consumption is so prodigious that importation from Argentina would prove infinitesimal. There is also the argument that Southern products such as canned meat and linseed—even turkeys—are of a special variety.

One of the major obstacles to commencement of negotiations was Argentina's clamorous insistence that its chilled and frozen beef be admitted, without due appreciation of the fact that a Government, no matter how friendly, must have Congressional approval. The orderly fulfillment of this democratic process appears finally to be appreciated. So far, Argentine meat, exclusion of which from the American market on sanitary grounds provoked protests, has not been included among prospective treaty products. Argentines, however, are hopeful of a specialized opening for canned beef.

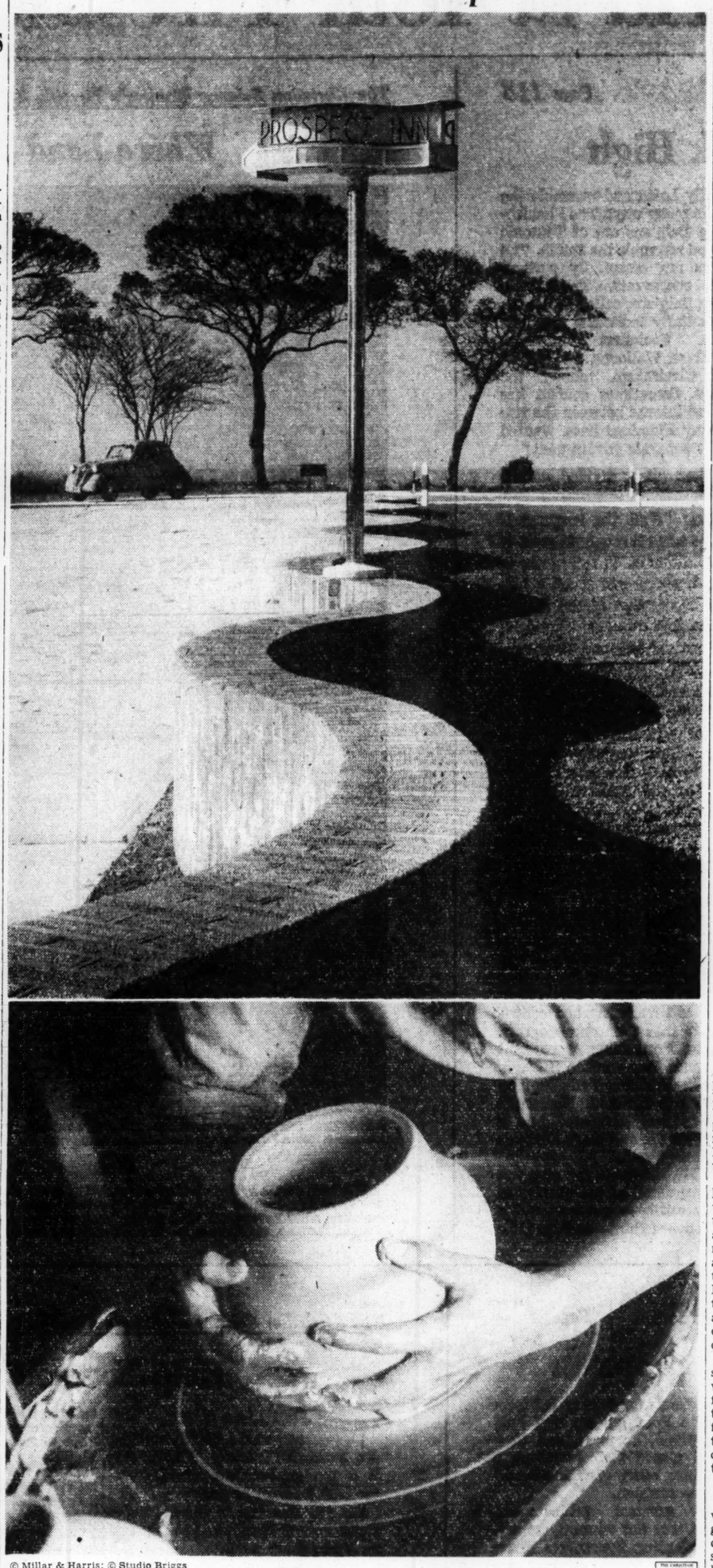
The Argentine bilateral pacts, as opposed to the multilateral system preferred by the United States, provided another handicap. Local opinion has changed on this point also. La Prensa, Argentine's leading newspaper and hitherto a caustic critic of American economic policy, editorially recognized that bilateral balances must be overlooked in the "bigger account of world commerce."

Equal Import Rights

Less is being heard therefore of such slogans as "buy from those who buy from us," popularized by the British when they negotiated exchange preferences under the Roca Pact. The Buenos Aires Government two months ago restored equal rights to the United States. Great Britain will probably remain by far and away the best customer of Argentine cereals and pastoral produce, but today it is more clearly discerned that, with free exchange in the British Empire, the United States, and Argentina, unbalanced buying from the United States is not necessarily prejudicial to Argentine economy. Capital movements have to be considered. Practicaly all these now originate in the United States so far as Argentine benefits are concerned.

There has been an average annual balance of $35,000,000 in favor of American exports to Argentina in the last decade. For the first eight months of the present year, exports and imports were practically balanced at $38,000,000 for each group. This figure approximates to British sales for the same period, but is nowhere near British purchases from Argentina, which amounted to more than three times as much. The European war is expected to stimulate American sales to Argentina and cause these to rank first among all nations for the whole year. Argentines, however, are more pleased about their increasing sales to the United States—a good augury, they think, for the treaty.

Art Goes Forward Despite War



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Exhibits of Photography in Commerce and Industry
(Lower) "In the Potter's Hands" (Upper) "Prospect Inn"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It was unfortunate that the exhibition here of Photography in Commerce and Industry should have coincided with the early weeks of the war. But apart from a few bare spots on the walls with a card noting that the exhibit had been withdrawn "in the interests of public safety," the pictures were up to the high standard achieved nowadays by the professional photographer in commerce.

The variety of the exhibits seemed to cover almost every aspect of life in Great Britain. In over 500 exhibits one could see such contrasts as the picture of a pair of automobile engine pistons alongside one of a graceful tea set, and below these two a view of a lovely Scottish glen.

A charmingly designed low curved wall by Oliver Hill acts as a setting for an inn sign, while a pair of deft hands are shown shaping a bowl on a potter's wheel in an adjacent picture.

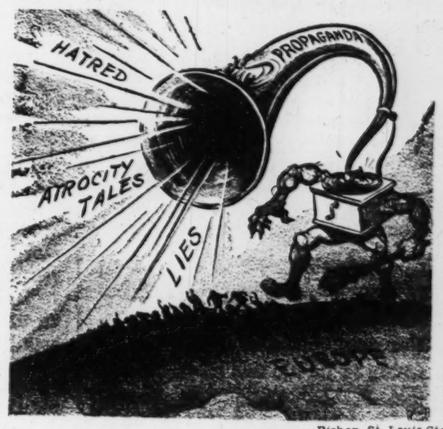
Behind the Headlines

The law of attraction is at work drawing nations to that which is nearest right.

The law of attraction is at work in the realm of diplomacy and international politics.

The Nations are being drawn into the orbit which appeals to them as nearest right and good. Conversely, they are being repelled by what appears to be cruel, unjust and destructive.

Upon the alignment resulting from this force is bound to rest the difference between defeat and victory in war, and the nature of the peace to be established.



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Man From Mars

Diplomatic War

Up to now, most of the decisive engagements in this new, strange war have not been military or naval nor aerial, but diplomatic.

The war was precipitated by a diplomatic engagement, the Russo-German agreement described as a nonaggression pact, but now seen to have been a secret treaty for the partition of Poland and the absorption by Russia of the Baltic States. Was this pact the result of the operation of the law of attraction? Did the Russian and German Governments, which had for years vociferously condemned each other, and the German and Russian peoples, who had long been taught to despise and distrust each other, suddenly become mutually attractive and throw themselves each into the other's arms in an overwhelming frenzy of affection?

It appears not. The enmity engendered by years of propaganda was not eliminated by a stroke of the pen. The alliance, if alliance it can be called, is merely an arrangement of convenience, of temporary expediency. The Russian Government has made it plain that it has no intention of aiding Germany by force of arms, and is as willing to trade with the Allies as with Herr Hitler. The Russo-German pact does not deserve to be described as a product of the law of attraction. That law can operate only on a basis of integrity and good faith.

Abundantly Operative

Elsewhere the law of true attraction is seen to be abundantly operative.

It is apparent in the alliance between Great Britain and France, which rests not upon mere expediency, but upon common traditions of democracy and self-government, and upon the defense of the Western World against Asiatic brutality and absolutism.

It is apparent in Italy's decision against being swept into the ambitious designs of the Hitler regime, and in favor of continuing amity with the Allies.

It is apparent in Turkey's refusal to become, as it became in the World War, the instrument of Germany's ambitions in the Near East and in its determination to maintain its national independence and integrity, which can best be done through friendship with the Allies.

It is apparent in the overwhelming sympathy of the people of the United States, as revealed in every poll of public opinion, with the cause of the Western European Democracies.

Law of Attraction

This is not strange. For the law of attraction rests upon love, not upon hate.

If one wishes to appear attractive, one does not don a terrifying mask.

If one wishes to attract friends and helpers—allies in the international sphere—one does not storm and threaten and destroy.

If one has a contribution to make to the general good, one does not make it by boasts and slaughter, but by genial persuasion and the natural unfoldment of recognized benefits.

Only through benevolence and kindness can the law of attraction be brought into operation. Employment of the opposite qualities can only result in repulsion.

Germany Stands Alone

Germany is alone. It has not even the Allies that remained loyal to it in the World War.

In German eyes, this may be proof merely of the treachery of non-German peoples, and of the power of British gold.

But to most neutrals, it is conclusive proof that the Hitler regime has much to learn about the law of attraction.

Rex Miller

Farmers Split on Adequacy of Crop Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While farmers of the Midwest generally are getting used to crop control under the AAA and are inclined to give the program increasing support, the European war is causing some of them to reconsider the whole farm program, it appears from reports made to The Christian Science Monitor by informed observers in the Central States.

Hopes of a revived export market and higher prices are causing them to wonder whether they want to continue to restrict their acreage in the years ahead. If the demand for American crops expands and prices climb back to parity—the as-yet-unreached goal of the Farm Act—it may be more profitable to scrap production control and go in for volume, some farmers are thinking. But so far, this all concerns the future only.

The review of opinion in 10 states of this region and the Southwest showed no indication that farmers are seeking to expand their acreage right now. They still figure they can do better by taking the cash benefits for acreage reduction and soil conservation than they could by going in for volume.

Warn Against Crop Inflation

Farm leaders and economists are warning the rural people against getting too optimistic about increased demand. Not only do they show reasons why European markets in this war may not be at all what they were in the last, but they remind farmers of the ruinous aftermath of the World War boom, when Europe stopped buying and American farmers found themselves toiling to produce surpluses that only served to drag down prices to a point below cost of production. Will the farm people heed these warnings? Says an observer in the Southwest:

"Farmers are confused. They listen to Henry Wallace and decide to conform to the agricultural adjustment program, and then they read the newspapers about a long war and want to plant more wheat."

In Iowa, Wallace's Farmer, pioneer farm publication of the family of the Secretary of Agriculture, made a poll of rural opinion on this subject this fall. Results were rather surprising. The opinion-samplers found that the swell in prices from July to September was followed by a rise in the percentage of farm people endorsing the general agricultural policies of the administration, that is, the AAA. In September, 75 per cent of the men questioned said they thought the policies had been good.

Bulk Favor AAA

But when this same group was asked if it might be a good idea to drop the AAA in 1940 and give up production control because of the European war, only 58 per cent voted for maintenance of the AAA. In other terms, about a quarter of the people who like the AAA want to see it dropped next year.

From Texas comes the report that there is more complaint against the AAA than ever before, not because farmers want to expand their acreage but because cotton prices remain stuck in the mud. And still, says this Texas observer, they trust New Deal agricultural policies to lead them out of the slump. In Louisiana, it is the sugar people who are most disturbed about the low prices for their product.

In Missouri and Kansas, according to these reports, the AAA is getting fairly general acceptance. Montana, a grazing State, takes a philosophical attitude: "If there's plenty of moisture we can make a living regardless of the Government."

In Tennessee, opinion is divided. In the Dakotas, there is a very vocal group criticizing the AAA but it is not yet clear that this is a majority.

So long as the European market and price boom is still largely a dream, no general cry against the AAA is likely to be heard, that is certain. And with prices still far below parity (the 1909-1914 farm purchasing power), it looks to many as if a boom is still a long way off.

'Give Me Liberty or Put Me on WPA' Cries Maverick in His Bill of Rights

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—With the cry "give me liberty or put me on the WPA," Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, propounded a bill of rights for harried American Mayors last night.

In a prepared address before the American Municipal Association, he outlined these articles of his Magna Carta:

1. "The people shall realize that if they never let the Mayor work, the Mayor can never do any.

2. "That if no work is done, the Government will surely cease.

3. "The people shall make or establish no habit, custom or practice which will prohibit a Mayor from the right to petition the people not to take his whole salary in contributions, to prevent him from peaceful assemblage with his family and to stay home on week ends.

4. "The right of the mayor to enjoy social occasions and to go shopping without having his whole time ruined by being jabbed in the ribs with constant requests for private conferences and jobs shall not be infringed.

5. "The mayor shall not be seized, pawed, pulled by the lapels nor put in jeopardy of life and limb by being slapped on the back.

6. "No mayor shall meet any train whatsoever, no matter if the visitor is a great movie actor who might reward the mayor with an autograph; nor shall he meet even great prize fighters or golfers, but will stay at the City Hall and do his work."

Mayor Maverick also urged urban executives to "tell labor leaders that you will protect their civil liberties but that is all" and advised them to "fear not Rotarians, Kiwanians and the Sons of the American Revolution."

Plenty of Water Left Over This Sunken Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Don't look now, but there's a 9,500-foot mountain at the bottom of the Gulf of Alaska 200 miles south of Kodiak Island.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey announced the discovery Nov. 3, but said that mariners should not be too much concerned about it.

There still are 4,700 feet of water over the top of the mountain.

Dust Treasure in Old Mint?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carson City, Nev.

Nevada's current celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary as a State is marked by interest in the disposition of the abandoned Federal Mint Building here, one of the West's most interesting structures. In many respects, the history of the Mint Building is the history of the State.

Nevada citizens believe they are on the bring of success in a movement to preserve the building as a State Museum, similar to the abandoned Mint Building in Charlotte, N. C. After six years of effort, the last regular session of Congress passed a bill enabling the State, Carson City, or Ormsby County to buy the two-story sandstone structure at one-half the appraised value.

The Government's appraisal is $6,500, thus putting the price at $3,250. At the last session of the Nevada Legislature, a bill was adopted granting $5,000 for the purchase, including remodeling and the hiring of a curator. Final arrangements are under way.

* * *

Legend of Wealth

An interesting factor is the widespread legend that the walls of the building are heavily infiltrated with gold and silver dust. This has led to the belief that final arrangements are being held up because a private citizen, believing that a fortune can be shaken from its walls, is reported to have offered $10,000 for the right to demolish the building and sift its walls and floors in pulverized form.

The 170 square feet of the site was donated in 1865, in the height of the mining boom. The branch Mint was opened on Jan. 8, 1870, having cost $427,000. Minting was discontinued in 1893, but was resumed in 1896-7-8. Gold and silver coins, bearing the mark "CC," were turned out for a total of $23,839,425 in gold and $28,445,009.30 in silver: $17,283,560 in double eagles; $2,997,780 in eagles; $3,548,085, half-eagles; $13,881,324, dollars; $4,211,400, trade dollars; $2,654,313.50, half-dollars; $2,579,198, quarters; $28,658, 20-cent pieces; and $2,090,110.80, dimes.

Also processed were many millions of dollars in gold and silver which was turned into bars and shipped to the mint in San Francisco for coinage.

* * *

Relief Headquarters

After cessation of coinage here in the nineties, the building was used as an assay office until the end of the fiscal year in 1933. Since then it has been used as a relief headquarters.

When the mint was abandoned, its wall and fittings were tested for gold and silver dust, yielding 33.681 fine ounces of gold (valued at $578.83) and 55.74 fine ounces of silver (valued at $39.57), according to Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the United States Mint.

This recovery figure was a dash of cold water on those who romantically predicted vast sums in the form of dust. Nevertheless there are still those who believe greater recovery can be made, and thus it is possible that the building will be razed instead of being made into a museum of a great era in the building of America.

Robert K. Shellaby

Birmingham Inaugurates Negro Community Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham Community Theater for Negroes gave its initial performance Oct. 5 at the auditorium of Smithfield Court, a Federal housing project for Negroes. The program consisted of three one-act plays.

The Community Theater was organized here in the late summer, Birmingham being the second Southern city to inaugurate such a project. The first Negro Community Theater was started a little more than a year ago in Richmond, Virginia, by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, an organization which also had its beginnings there. The Community Theater here will give six performances and, with the exception of a Christmas program, all of these will feature some phase of Negro life.

After 160 Years Alexandria Perks Up And Takes George Washington's Advice

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 3 (AP)—One hundred sixty-odd years ago, George Washington glared at the city fathers of this early American metropolis, shook his head and said:

"Gentlemen, mark my word, if you don't repair your piers down on the Potomac, there will come a time when New York will be a greater port and perhaps a greater city than Alexandria."

The Alexandrians either didn't believe him, didn't care, or didn't have the money. Anyway, the piers rotted and little was done about repairing them.

It has taken a long time, but finally the Alexandrians are beginning to believe that there might have been something in what George Washington said.

Today the old city—some of its streets are still paved with cobblestones that came over as boat ballast from Great Britain—is doing something about its piers. Many have been repaired, and a 400-ton waterfront terminal has been started.

Now Alexandria intends to make a comeback as a port of call for seagoing vessels. The impetus came from the Washington (D. C.) Post, which has been importing its newsprint from Nova Scotia, via Baltimore, and then bringing it into the capital by truck.

Eyeing the Alexandria waterfront and its ghosts of piers, officials of the paper proposed that if some Alexandrian would build a warehouse, they would land their newsprint there.

Remembering George Washington's words, Alexandria got busy. Now it has a warehouse. The Canadian minister, state officials, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, and others gathered today to pay posthumous tribute to Washington's sagacity.

Different Type of Trees Generally Follow Fires

Generally speaking, forest fires and logging cause a change in the character of the subsequent forest: the same type of tree associations seldom follows those which preceded.

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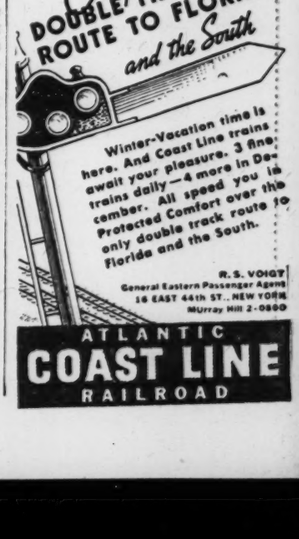

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The Low Countries: They Rank High

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Constant reports of the massing of German troops on the Belgian-Netherlands borders are coming in. Germany violated Belgian neutrality in 1914 to find an easier way into France. Today the French Maginot Line has tied up the German army unless it wishes to face heavy losses. Hitler has so far been less ethical than the Kaiser. So again Belgium, and this time the Netherlands, are seen as possible easier ways to get into France.

"With aviation achieving the importance in war that it has, the success of such a drive would be the biggest aid Germany could have in attacking England. Once in command of Dutch and Belgian, if not northern French coast areas, Germany would have dozens of airdromes within 10 to 15 minutes' flight from England. So the Low Countries are very much in the news today."

Question: "Why do they call Belgium and the Netherlands the Low Countries?"

Answer: "Because geographically they really are low. Holland, in fact is so low that a third of it is actually below sea level, with only great dikes to prevent the ocean from sweeping over it. Think of Central Europe as a roof with the Alps the ridge. Sloping down on one side we come to the Mediterranean. Sloping down much more gradually on the other we come to the North and Baltic Seas. Of all the low lands along this edge of Europe's roof, Belgium and Holland are the lowest."

Question: "Why did Holland have to reclaim this land? And why reclaim sea bottom? I shouldn't think it would be good for much."

Answer: "I'm afraid you're wrong in this instance, for Holland's reclaimed land is very fine farmland. And the reason it is reclaimed is the same reason for which other countries make wars to get new lands, namely, to take care of population and increase the country's resources.

"Holland and Belgium are both among the most densely populated countries in the western world. Holland with only 12,704 square miles of area has a population of 8,474,500. Now, to go to all the trouble of building great dikes and pumping out sea water to make additional land may seem like a lot of work, but it is quite in keeping with the hardworking and energetic Dutch, who have always taken the greatest care of any potential resources."

Question: "Isn't it very dangerout to live in land below sea level? What if the dikes should suddenly break?"

Answer: "It is theoretically dangerous to live on this reclaimed land. But actually the dikes are so well designed and so carefully watched and kept up that there is apparently no real danger. If the land was flooded there is a high, artificial knoll built in the center of each town to which all the people could flee for safety. It all makes quite a picture. Quaint houses, great windmills, these artificial flood mounds and occasionally the hull of an old boat, bared when the land was drained."

Question: "The Low Countries are always grouped together. Do they operate more or less as one country?"

Answer: "You might think so from this common grouping. But they are very much separate and even internally they have their divisions, particularly Belgium. For one thing Belgium is a land of two distinct languages, French and Flemish. Nearly three million Belgians speak only French. Over three millions speak only Flemish, leaving some 870,000 who speak both languages.

"It is not only languages that differ. The people are different. The French-speaking Belgians are essentially Latin and resemble the French in many ways. The Flemish-speaking Belgians are of Teutonic origin and resemble the Dutch. The Flemings are essentially agricultural and conservative. The French-speaking Belgians, called Walloons, are essentially industrial and progressive. Socialism flourishes among these Walloons, and a very strong Clericalism among the Flemings. Sometimes conflict has become so intense between the two that many Flemings have wanted to have a separate government."

Question: "How divided are the Dutch?"

Answer: "Well, the language is much the same throughout most of Holland, although in the north, in Friesland, the people speak a language so near that of the British Isles that it is often said low-land Scotchmen understand Friesians easier than they do Londoners. Again we find, as in Belgium, a conflict between industry and farming. Both are advanced in Holland. There is religious conflict too. Holland is strongly Protestant but so seriously so that different kinds of Protestants conflict. The Dutch are noted for their sincere attachment to religion and as a rule bring it into their everyday lives and thinking. So such conflicts are understandable.

"Yet Holland is extremely tolerant. The oppressed of many lands have gone there as a haven. When the Jews were driven from other lands they were gladly received in Holland and made marked contributions to that country's progress. When the Protestants were sent from France they went to Holland. When the Puritans fled England they went to Holland. There the Bible was first translated into a common tongue and there Europe's Renaissance began.

"Now Mr. Markham can give you a lot more detail of the peoples of this interesting countries—so I'll turn you over to him—on Page 115."

Where Land and Sea Ways Meet

Keystone; © Herbert Felton; Courtesy Boston Athenaeum; Roberts

Picturesque Scenes From the Lowlands

It is such scenes as these that greet tourists at every turn in the Lowlands, making them a "must" for those who would visit and know Europe. (1) Wash day in "spotless town"—Volendam, Holland. (2) Halls of the Trade Guilds of Ghent, Guai aux Herbes. (3) Lace makers of Bruges make work a pleasure. (4) La Dyle, Malines, Belgium; where the Dyle runs through Malines. (5) A typical "old salt" seen on any quai at Volendam, Holland.

The Low Countries: An Epitome of Europe

By R. H. Markham

The Low Countries comprise one of the most vital areas in the world. They are a vortex where imperial rivalries clash, a traffic center where land and sea ways meet, marts that lure merchants from many continents.

There, in the past, all Europe's monarchs marched, from Caesar, through Charlemagne, to Charles V, Philip, Louis, and Napoleon. There the world's three mightiest empires still face one another on this November day. No province and no town within the Low Countries lives unto itself. For centuries they were in the hands of aliens. The anthems in Brussels, the sale of fish in Amsterdam, and the fashions in Ghent were determined by men hundreds of miles away. These tiny lands were forposts of foreign empires, outlying fields in the estates of absent landlords, who seldom came to see them and sold them at their pleasure. They were as flounces on the skirts of queens, to be swished about at their august owner's pleasure or left dragging in the mud.

They were a no-man's land and an everyman's land. Yet now they're among the world's freest and foremost states. It's the glory of the 17 million people living there that they have converted such a place, in the face of such difficulties, into one of the most prosperous, cultured and ordered areas on the globe.

Racial Mixture

What sort of people have done it? Nobles and fishermen, bankers and gardeners, professors and coal miners, Roman Catholics and Protestants, boorish peasants and "slick" men from the cities, Jews and Nordic blondes. Here was a mixture that could have rivaled Babylon itself. Here was man in all his manifold expressions. Here was Europe with its rivalries and yearnings, its dungeons in the dark and its reaching for the stars. Here was altar and pulpit, evangelist and inquisitor, stifling mine, racing factory, flaming forge. Out of it rose Belgium and Holland, to freedom and self-government, to education, brotherhood, and prosperity.

Though not richly endowed with natural resources, these lands have created an industry whose wares find their ways to most world markets. Little Belgium absorbs more foreign goods than the whole of India. Holland has very little land or sky, but its airplanes fly on regular routes to the ends of the earth. It dries up the sea to get land for its gardeners, yet produces enough to sell England annually 100 million dollars worth of peas, onions, tomatoes, bulbs, butter, eggs, and cheese. It has scraped sea shells off the mud to make pastures for its cattle, but Holland cows are known to be among the best in the world—as Belgian draft horses are said to have no superior on earth.

A Sea People

And the land is well distributed. Hardly two dozen farmers own 500 acres of plow land each; and barely 200 as much as 250. Most have between three and fifty acres and own the land they work. Crowded as Holland is, with its population doubled in 50 years, 52 per cent of the people still live in the country.

But Dutchmen live from the sea, too, for it contains fish, especially herring. These arrive for harvest at certain seasons of the year, as when wheat ripens or hens sit. The fishermen spread their nets, gaily-decked, heavy-laden little boats stream into many ports and the inhabitants celebrate as at apple time in Austria, or grape-gathering in Bulgaria. And well they may, for many of their greatest cities were built on herring profits.

But the sea is more than a home for herring. It is also a place to sail on, and Dutchmen went to many distant lands. They settled on Staten Island near New York, landed in Australia, built a little settlement on the frigid land of Novaya Zemlya, not very far from the North Pole, put up tiny huts in Greenland, Formosa, and Ceylon, and placed their hands on a vast empire, much of which is still in their possession.

Their greatest achievement, however, was not winning empire, but in adapting themselves to reduced circumstances when much of it had gone. It is the power of adaptation that has made the Lowlands great.

Love of Peace

Belgians and Hollanders have fought a dozen wars against one another but for a full century they have lived together in peace. Belgian boats go duty free through Dutch waters, and both states prosper from the booming Belgian port that rose on Holland's border. Half of the Belgians are of Dutch origin, and they are often in bitter opposition to other Belgians, but Holland raises no minority claims.

The northern Dutch are stolid, staid and sober; the southern, somewhat gayer. The northern Belgians are simple, placid peasants; the southern, vivacious, volatile workers. But all peacefully resolve their differences. Nazi agents are very active; "Reds" crusade throughout the land; panaceas temporarily daze the crowds; parliaments break up and ministerial crises last for weeks; but, through it all, balance is preserved, loyalty prevails and self-government endures. At one of the most difficult spots on all the earth, where the fiercest rivalries meet, and the most furious storm winds blow, a diverse multitude of little people hold high man's banners of freedom and of brotherhood.

Bright poppies bloom in Flanders, sweet hyacinths in Haarlem, Socialist songs echo in Ardenne woods; anthems in cathedrals; "A mighty fortress is our God," in plain Dutch meeting houses. It is all a symphony of color, of fragrance, and of striving, which centuries of sacrifice have written and which some day all Europe can sing in unison.

Help Yourself to Our Dutch Treat

What's in a Name

Do you know what a "Dutch treat" is? Mr. Farmer's Dictionary of Slang says it is "an entertainment where everyone pays for what he gets."

Did you ever talk to anyone "like a Dutch uncle"? If so, you probably said some very sharp words.

Did you ever hear anyone say, "I'll be a Dutchman if I do!" If so, you perceived from the tone of his voice that he preferred to be almost anyone on earth or under the earth than a Dutchman.

You may have also heard about a "Dutchman's bargain." You must be careful not to be on the wrong end of a "Dutchman's bargain," for it is said that

> "In matters of commerce
> The fault of the Dutch
> Is giving too little
> And asking too much."

From all this you see that the people who made the English language had rather a poor opinion of the Dutch. If they wanted to say something very bad about some one they called him a Dutchman. However, this was really a compliment. It meant in plain words that they could not get the best of the Dutch. They met them at every corner, crossroad, strait, cape and market place; and as often as not the Dutchmen had beat the rest of the world there. The best the Anglo-Saxons could do was merely to change New Zeeland to New Zealand, or Cape Hoorn to Cape Horn. When they got into difficulties which they could not solve, they ran away to seek refuge in Holland or called a Hollander over to put things right in Britain. But still they didn't like them.

Our Dutch Treat

Thus when a treat was no treat, the Britishers called it a "Dutch treat." But they were wrong. A "Dutch treat" is really a rare favor. No one could offer you anything choicer. Still this treat of ours is going to be choicer, for Belgium is to be included. It's a "Dutch treat" with Belgian frosting! Now, please help yourself. The table is before you.

It is so full, one could not name all the delicacies, but a few must at least be mentioned. One is the "lowlands" themselves and you will realize how low they are when you recall that many of the towns in Holland rest on land that was recently under water. Many Dutchmen live their whole lives through in places much lower than the neighboring sea.

Very little of Holland is seventy feet above sea level. One tiny point only reaches the dizzying altitude of 1,000 feet and most of the country is less than thirty feet high. There is hardly an elevation in the land that could look down onto the top of Eiffel Tower. If it wasn't for the dikes, many Hollanders would have to leave their homes every time the tide came in.

These two little countries crowded between great empires and the deep sea, look somewhat like a handleless pitcher with a broken spout. Through the hole where the spout should be, the sea runs into the land and through many other holes too. The base of the pitcher is Belgium which is mostly inland, having only 40 miles of coastline.

Holland, on the other hand, has far more than its share. It is nothing but a collection of coast and many-fingered deltas. Holland is a place where other people's rivers meet the sea, and where the sea rushes in to meet other people's rivers.

Bruges

But let's tear ourselves away from lowland shores and visit some of its inland cities. First of all Bruges. And why Bruges? Because it is so typical of what Belgium has been in the world. It is a slow and quiet place. Time has forgotten it and all the clocks strike the same hours, as before Columbus, just as after Columbus, and as after Martin Luther.

At that time Bruges with 200,000 people reached the apex of its happiness. It was a world emporium. It lay on the banks of a river that ran full-streamed to the sea a dozen miles away. In it ended a score of inland routes; in it converged as many waterways to meet them.

There we find massive, high-roofed houses oblivious of time, arches, narrow streets where no trucks rumble and where men still move with unhurried steps, a limpid labyrinth of clear, cool canals that make one think of Venice. There are grand churches, splendid belfries and ten-ton victory bells, each one of which requires eight men's strength to ring out its peals of triumph. Often they have thundered in joyous exaltation, but still oftener they have remained mute as anxious men and women waited for their tidings. In these churches are windows that would thrill all masters, and paintings that would honor any gallery.

In the shade of these churches women sit down to knit and girls gather to make the most exquisite laces in Europe outside of Kiskunhalas in Hungary.

But the harbor at the river's end slowly filled up with sand. As the sands of the sea drifted in, Bruges' sands of vitality drifted out and the city stands today a magnificent monument of how Belgian men once lived and wrought.

Brussels

Belgians still live nobly and still achieve greatly but have moved their centers. Ships now go up another river to another mart; that's Antwerp. It is Europe's second seaport. It is there the landways of continents meet the waterways of empires.

But before visiting Antwerp, let's glance at Brussels. It is like Bruges but is vastly different too. It embodies Belgium of yesterday and Belgium of today. Its market places have been said to bear closer resemblance to the Middle Ages than all others. Its magnificence and beauty bewilder many visitors at first sight but in another part of Belgium's capital are large quarters that are as modern, stream-lined, smooth and sleek as any in the world.

Neon lights flame in the streets. Autos jostle in raucous torrents through splendid boulevards. Whole blocks of counting houses exchange francs or marks for pounds and dollars. Mountains of merchandise mount in warehouses and then vanish, factory chimneys pour out smoke, cathedrals resound with anthems of faith and praise. Museums quietly display masterpieces of lowland art. There Flemings defy Walloons. Socialist shakes fist at Clerical, peasant opposes proletariat, French meet the Third Reich, the British Commonwealth meet Europe's continent and over all the tumult, a young king tries to preserve peace and harmony.

Antwerp

Now let's go to Antwerp, "Queen of the river Scheldt." It is very old and very new. It is not so harmonious and balanced as many other Belgian cities. The old is rather wizened; the new is somewhat garish. They seem to call each other names.

That's because the splendid past vanished before the even more splendid future began. Antwerp is a border city, a castle, to which outsiders hold the keys. Hollanders control the fate of this Belgian town. For centuries they kept Antwerp's door closed, so the city languished until it almost disappeared. Then Holland allowed Belgium's father of waters to pass untrammeled to the sea and Antwerp sprang into pre-eminence.

It has become a European New York. Belgium through it handles the wares of many peoples, prospering on the commissions. Antwerp is a living, throbbing monument of international co-operation.

Now we should leave Antwerp and step over the border into Holland. But the banquet is over. The Dutch treat is so lavish we could barely sample it. We should see flowers and pastures, churches and galleries, white-sailed boats and sturdy wind-mills, The Hague and Amsterdam, but they will wait.

Take a gay tulip or fragrant hyacinth with you, and come back soon.

U. S.-Soviet Diplomacy in the Far East

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Far East has now become an arena where the most delicate negotiations are in prospect, involving the basic equation of power between Russia, Japan, China, and the United States.

No sudden or revolutionary changes are anticipated by the more stable of the Government's experts on the Far East; for the relative strengths of large Nations shift slowly. But information coming through State Department, diplomatic, and news sources since the recent advances to Japan made by U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and by Russia's Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff show the following evidences of a molten situation:

Russian diplomacy is bargaining both with China and Japan—having sent a military and economic mission to the Government of Chiang Kai-shek and increased its military forces on the frontier, while at the same time tentatively offering to make a deal with Japan through the Molotoff speech. Meanwhile, the new Russian Ambassador to Tokyo is expected to arrive there today with clarification of Russia's attitude.

Japanese army elements, hitherto anti-Communist and anti-Russian, are now seriously considering whether Russia has offered them a way out of their complex problems in China through arranging spheres of influence in China.

Japanese newspapers, reflecting middle class and industrial alarm at the prospect of any contact with revolutionary Russia, have generally been cool to the Russian proffer.

The Japanese Foreign Office apparently sees its golden opportunity to play Russia and the United States off against each other. It has now pointedly postponed discussions with Ambassador Grew, declared cautiously that continued frankness and friendship with the United States are desirable, and has talked with increasing vigor of a so-called independent and isolationist course for Japan in the Far East, which is admirable for bargaining purposes. Meanwhile the United Press quotes "persons close to Premier Abe" as suggesting delicately that "there is always the possibility of a Russo-Japanese nonaggression pact, but present indications are that Tokyo will not consider such a move unless the Japanese are convinced that they face strong British-American pressure.

Big Problems Ahead

American diplomacy is coming more and more to consider that the months ahead for Ambassador Grew will be difficult ones. There is disagreement as to the genuineness of the Russian tender to Japan, or the likelihood of Japan ever coming to terms with its historic opponent. But whether Russia is prepared to negotiate seriously or not, all groups concede that Japan has acquired from the Molotoff speech a bargaining strength relative to the United States which would be exploited with the utmost skill of oriental diplomacy.

Thus the influential Institute of the Pacific whose directorate includes Premier Abe and Foreign Minister Yoshizawa, is reported as issuing a reply to the recent Grew speech, suggesting very firmly that the United States had to recognize that large scale hostilities are now in progress, implying that the old trade position of the United States in China was thus a thing of the past, and saying that the kind of peace desired by Washington was "not only undesirable put impossible to maintain." Throughout the statement was couched in the familiar language of a "have not" power asking for more "justice" and a "fair sharing of all the fruits and opportunities offered by mother earth."

What Does It Mean?

Translated into forthright language here, this statement was interpreted to mean: "We are taking military steps toward securing the means of economic abundance, and the United States may as well recognize that this war means an end to the preferred position in China of foreigners who already are wealthy powers anyhow."

Such an unusually frank statement, in answer to the Grew frankness, is interpreted as a measure of the vigor of Japan's stand.

It is hoped here that the strength of the middle class and industrial mistrust of Russia will be able to moderate the influence of any Army leaders who may be working for a joint Russo-Japanese partition of China. And also that Japan ultimately will decide that friendship with the static rather than expanding United States, even at the cost of some concessions in China, is preferable to opening the gates to what might prove to be an all-devouring Russia.

Japanese Declare U. S. Asks Impossible Peace

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Institute of the Pacific, whose membership includes many high-ranking Japanese, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the United States desires a kind of peace which "not only is undesirable but impossible to maintain."

The statement was published as a reply to the Oct. 19 speech in which United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said public opinion in the United States deeply resented actions of the Japanese Army in China.

The declaration said that "the first prerequisite to fair and objective understanding must be recognition that hostilities on a large scale now are in progress in China."

It asserted that the United States was attempting to perpetuate a system "which ignores the desire of all peoples of the world to develop by fairly sharing all the fruits and opportunities offered by mother earth."

Therefore, it continued, America advocates peace and the maintenance of the status quo. "Such a peace not only is undesirable but impossible to maintain. We can not but note the glaring omission of the word 'justice' in the Ambassador's (Grew's) eloquent plea for peace."

Among the Institute's members are the American-educated Yosuke Matsuoka, former President of the South Manchuria Railway; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, and Yusuke Tsurumi, Member of Parliament and noted writer who has lectured much in the United States.

Appeal for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A strong appeal to America, as "the one possible force to prevent the immediate accomplishment of a step toward complete conquest and domination of the entire Pacific area by the ambitious Japanese Military" as result of outbreak of the war in Europe; is contained in a booklet just issued by the American Information Committee in Shanghai.

This committee is a volunteer group of Americans representative of American activities in the Orient and devoting its attention to publication of a series of pamphlets for the home public. The Committee receives no subsidies or funds from any source except contributions from its members, who likewise work on a contributing basis.

After surveying the history of "the wave of aggression which has now engulfed in war both the Eastern and the Western Worlds" and which "began eight years ago in the Far East," the newest booklet observes that "Europe is now experiencing what has been going on in China over a much vaster territory for more than two years. The aloofness of the Western Powers from the Far East and their failure to make effective the Nine-Power Treaty, which might have been a bulwark of world peace, has involved them at last in a most serious European war to restrain further aggression. China was too far away for the object lesson to be taken to heart; yet, had they understood and acted in 1931, 1932 and 1933, the world might now be at peace."

The "bombshell" effect of the American abrogation of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1911, coming at a crucial Far East period, is noted as having "influenced the Japanese to soften their attitude and the British to stiffen theirs," and it is suggested that with the fall of the Hiranuma Cabinet there has been severe shaking of Japanese confidence in established leaders, and the beginning of a transition period when the moderate elements are more in evidence but there are no definite objectives save the course of the Japanese Army in China.

"Since the conclusion of the truce on the Manchurian-Mongolian border," the booklet says, "it is practically certain that the Army Group will direct the policy of the Government toward an early liquidation of the China affair and of the Western interests in China (and possibly farther south), to the exclusion of any disagreements or causes of friction with the United States which now remains the sole power in the field in a position to retaliate." Finally:

"Japan, treaty breaker and aggressor, the first nation to undertake aggression and break away from the established means of peaceful settlement of international issues, unless restrained by the only Power in a position to do so, is about to achieve recognition of her Continental conquests.

"The one possible force to prevent the immediate accomplishment of this step toward complete conquest and combination of the entire Pacific area by the ambitious Japanese Military is the economic influence of the United States. . . ."

Hospital Bombed

SHANGHAI (AP)—The British Church Missionary Society reported to the British Embassy Nov. 3 that its hospital at Hingwa, 70 miles southwest of Foochow, was wrecked in a Japanese air raid on Wednesday. There were several casualties among Chinese.

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Italy's Neutral Aim Shown In Greek 'Friendship' Notes

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—An exchange of Greek-Italian notes expressing a desire to give their friendly relations a "more concrete form" was published today, showing Italy is busily improving its nonbelligerent status to strengthen its influence in Southeastern Europe.

The notes exchanged by the Greek and Italian Governments were dated Sept. 30. Both agreed to base a policy of friendship and collaboration on the 1928 treaty until a new agreement is concluded.

[The 1928 treaty of non-aggression between Italy and Greece lapses this month. Italian efforts were made to obtain its removal, but the Greek Government considered the situation too delicate to strengthen its bonds with Italy at the present time. Thus the diplomatic device of an exchange of letters, reiterating the "principle" of the 1928 agreement was devised.]

The Greek note, signed by Premier John Metaxas, expressed appreciation of Italy's "spontaneous gesture" in withdrawing troops from Greece's Albanian border on Sept. 20.

He said Greece was reciprocating the action and that Premier Benito Mussolini's "assurances" of Sept. 12 had "created an atmosphere of cordiality."

Both Governments, in the notes which were exchanged at Athens, expressed a hope that "the evolution of the international situation will furnish the two Governments in the near future an occasion for giving their relations a more concrete form."

Foreign observers expected Italy to seek wider trade advantages from Greece as it has done in a new commercial agreement with Yugoslavia and another about to be signed with Bulgaria.

The Italian press, however, refrained from comment on the Greek-Italian letters.

The announcement of the exchange of notes was regarded as fresh evidence of Premier Mussolini's interest in leading the Balkans along the path of neutrality.

Besides strengthening its relations with Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Greece, Italy also is considered in foreign circles to be on a satisfactory basis with Turkey.

However, these circles do not believe it likely it will sign an agreement with that country because it would have the appearance of too close an alignment with Britain and France, who are at war with its Axis partner, Germany. Turkey has signed a mutual assistance pact with the two Allies.

[Greece also has a guarantee of its independence from Britain and France, and is permitting the use of some of its ports as bases by the British Navy.]

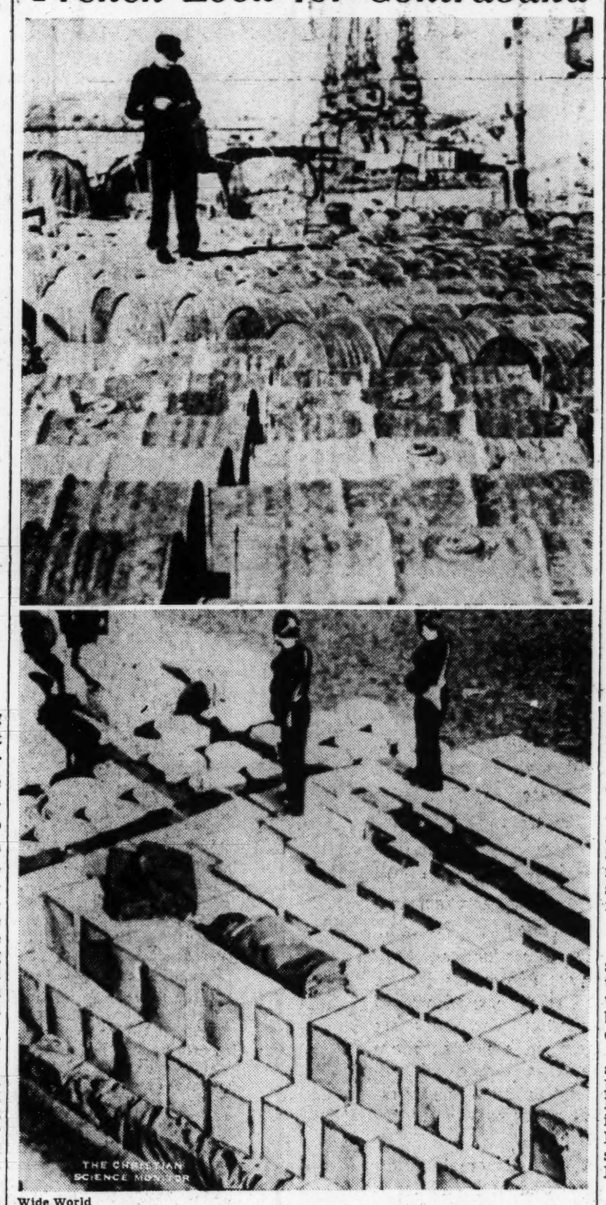
Labor Policies Of W. U. at Stake

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company has expressed belief the courts will not sustain the National Labor Relation Board's order for it to disestablish and withdraw recognition from the Association of Western Union Employees.

The NLRB in Washington requested the Circuit Court of Appeals here to enforce its decision and compel the telegraph company to reimburse employees checkoff dues deducted from pay envelopes since July 5, 1935, when the Wagner labor Act became effective.

"The Association of Western Union Employees has been in existence for more than 20 years," said R. B. White, Western Union President. "During all that time it has bargained collectively with the company on wages and working conditions. It is an independent labor organization."

French Look for Contraband



Wide World

Goods Consigned to Germany Stopped by French

Top: Contraband control officer checks cargo of a neutral vessel in an undisclosed French port. Lower: French contraband control men take charge of a consignment of goods on a neutral ship intended for Germany.

Allies Seize 550,000 Tons Of Goods Suspected for Reich

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that the Allied contraband control system had "intercepted and detained well over half a million tons of contraband suspected of being destined for Germany" since the outbreak of the war.

The figure was announced as reports were circulated in London that Great Britain's contraband control program might be extended to seizure of German exports as well as to goods being shipped to Germany.

The Ministry commented only that a statement dealing with the question probably would be forthcoming next week. Up to now only goods bound for Germany have been seized.

The announcement today listed British seizures for the first eight weeks of the war at more than 400,000 tons and the French at 150,000 tons.

The main classifications of British seizures included 73,200 tons of fertilizer, fats and feed stuffs for cattle, 9,700 tons of raw materials like sulphur, pyrites, and potash, 14,660 tons of materials such as jute, cotton, hides, and tanning materials, 87,540 tons of petroleum products, including 12,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 121,710 tons of materials such as iron ore, steel, scrap, manganese, and wolframite, 37,710 tons of material such as aluminum, bauxite, graphite, and various metals, and 5,400 tons of cotton.

Spain Commandeers Wheat

MADRID, Nov. 3 (AP) — The Spanish National Wheat Service today ordered growers to surrender all their crops above 300 kilograms (661.39 pounds) in order to alleviate Spain's food shortage.

The wheat growers were given ten days to comply with the order. They will be paid officially fixed prices.

The order followed the speech of Ramon Serrano Suner, Minister of the Government, Oct. 31, acknowledging a major food shortage, declaring a campaign against profiteers and placing an "absolute" control on staple commodities.

At Barcelona, eight more persons accused of profiteering were court martialled, with the prosecutor demanding sentences of from 12 to 20 years. Previously prosecutors asked sentences of from 6 to 30 years for five persons similarly accused. Trials of more than 100 others accused of profiteering are pending.

Whale for Japan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Commerce Department said yesterday that Japan is going after whale on a bigger scale than ever, even though the Japanese have not been enthusiastic about the Government-sponsored idea of eating whale meat.

Since the war is expected to eliminate England and Germany from competition in Antarctic whaling waters, the Japanese are preparing to send out six whaling ships.

Although "whale steaks" fell flat on Japanese menus, the Government still hopes to make money from whale oil and whale leather.

Jews' Food Limit

COLOGNE, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP)—Restrictions on food purchases by Jews in Cologne were disclosed today to provide that they may buy only in designated stores and only between 1 and 3 p. m. Fowl and fish—except the canned variety—are forbidden to Jews.

In the cases of mixed marriages, the rules provide, the principle must be applied that the women, not the men, are responsible for the housekeeping. Hence, Aryan women married to Jews may buy in Aryan shops, but Jewish women married to Aryans must patronize the designated shops and must not send their husbands to do the shopping.

Butter Warfare?

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—Eire prohibited the export of butter, effective last night. No official explanation of the order was made.

Dealers said Eire usually exports butter the year round to Great Britain, where rationing of butter is to begin next month.

King Decorates Flying Heroes

LONDON (AP)—For the first time in years a British King personally decorated men in active service Nov. 2 by conferring distinguished flying crosses on five Royal Air Force fliers.

The decorations were conferred "somewhere in England" in an airdrome hangar.

The distinguished flying crosses were awarded Flying Officers Thurston Meiggs, Wetherall Smith and John Barrett, who rescued the crew of the steamship Kensington Court, Flying Officer Kenneth Doran, who led the Sept. 4 Kiel air raid, and Flying Officer Andrew McPherson, whose reconnaissance made the Keil flight possible.

Sergeant-Pilot William Edward Willits was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. The Air Ministry said Willits was second pilot on an aircraft attacking a German flying boat over the North Sea when the first pilot was killed. Willits, the Ministry said, pulled the airplane out of its dive, hauled the pilot's body off the controls and piloted the plane safely back to its base.

English Receive Shelter Supply

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons Nov. 2 that 1,600 portable steel air raid shelters have been delivered to date providing protection for nearly 10,000,000 persons.

Pole Tells of Hitler Anti-Soviet Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 3—Auguste Zaleski, Foreign Minister in Poland's Government in exile, interviewed in the Petit Parisien today, revealed that Germany as late as March in the present year proposed to attack Russia with Polish co-operation.

Mr. Zaleski, offering a rather belated commentary on the Danzig speech of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, confirmed widespread rumors with precise facts and dates.

He asserted that Herr von Ribbentrop on Oct. 26, 1938, raising questions about Danzig and the Corridor, suggested that Germany and Poland co-operate in putting forward colonial claims.

Herr von Ribbentrop on March 21, 1938, according to Mr. Zaleski, proposed a different arrangement based on German-Polish co-operation against Russia. Poland refused both these offers, the compensation for which first would have been at the expense of England and France, and second at the expense of the Soviet Union.

The British guaranty to Poland on March 31 led to a new situation, and in light of the Zaleski revelations it may be contended that it was an important factor in promoting the Soviet-German pact which evidently was far from German desires and intentions as late as March, 1939.

Reich Foresaw Isolation

British and French assurance of readiness to assist Poland threatened Germany with isolation unless it was willing to forgo its claims on Polish territory or conclude an understanding with Russia.

Events showed that Germany preferred the second alternative and experienced little difficulty in obtaining Soviet consent to such arrangement, which fitted Joseph Stalin's designs for several reasons. It spared him what would most probably have been a disastrous test of strength with the German Army; it enabled him to expand at minimum risk into Poland and the Baltic area.

Finally it gave the Russian chief an advantageous position which, as the Molotoff speech indicates, the Soviet Union proposes to exploit, remaining on the "outer fringe" of the war, which the Soviets apparently hope may weaken or exhaust the most powerful European States, England, France, and Germany.

There may be an interesting encounter between the Soviet and Polish delegations when the League of Nations holds its first post-war session early in December, since the Polish Government consistently has refused to recognize the validity of the annexation of the Polish eastern provinces which the Soviet Congress has just ratified.

It is unofficially but reliably reported here that some of the leading personalities in the League have endeavored to induce Poland not to send a delegation, since this might cause diplomatic embarrassment to France and England, which are still anxious not to aggravate relations with the Soviet Union.

Poles to Attend Session

However, the Poles refused this suggestion and the Polish delegation will attend the session.

Incidentally, a striking fact about the League is its inactivity since the war began. This is fully understandable since only those nations which are participating in the war would support any positive stand on the part of the League. A great majority of the European powers are still neutral and would not associate themselves with any action calculated to compromise this neutrality.

It is probable that unless some unforeseen change in the situation occurs the December session of the League will be mainly a routine affair, concerned with such subjects as preparing next year's budget and discussing noncontroversial subjects.

British Halt on Refugee Aid Laid to Handicap of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—The British Government's decision to suspend, for duration of the war, its earlier offer of financial support for resettlement of refugees apparently ends hope of a comprehensive solution of this great problem before a peace settlement.

The action of the British Government, according to Sir John Anderson, Secretary for Home Defense, has been due "to the necessity of conserving the financial resources of the Nation for the purpose of prosecuting the war." Due also to problems of finding the necessary transport and foreign exchange [if for lands outside the British Empire] for the resettlement the scheme is unlikely to get consideration when even British Nationals are considerably restricted in their movements abroad.

Britain earlier had concluded that the refugee problem was insoluble by private charity alone and announced July 21 its readiness to support financially a scheme for the permanent settlement of refugees.

Co-Operation Required

It offered to match private subscriptions, pound for pound, from the British Treasury. The offer anticipated co-operation on a similar basis from other governments, including the United States.

But other Governments included among the 31 co-operating in the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, set up at the American-initiated meeting at Evian-les-Bains in July, 1938, found it necessary to defer co-operating with the British plan.

The private-government financing scheme involved a radical change of policy. Moreover, difficulties of concept arose over whether the refugee work should proceed on the basis of eventual repatriation in countries of origin. Some held that the minorities, especially the Jews, should be placed in new settlements. Others felt that this was an admission that the minority groups could not be assimilated within existing social frameworks.

Halted by the War

While refugee projects enlisting the support of some of the individual governments go forward, the plan in its broader sense has necessarily been held in abeyance with the advent of war.

The acuteness of the problem has been reduced somewhat in Britain because refugees have temporarily been almost all absorbed into the war supplies industries, the problem of immediate resettlement remains acute in Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

Since 1933 no less than $75,000,000 has been contributed from private sources, but on all sides there is a general realization that something far more is necessary for the success of any comprehensive scheme of settlement of refugees in newly organized communities in different parts of the world.

The British decision clearly indicates that to other complicated issues which will appear at a later peace conference must also be added that of the future homes and conditions of thousands of Jews and others exiled, mainly from the Third Reich.

Use of Refugees' Skill Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Increased resettlement of refugees in parts of the United States where their special skills will be of most value was urged in Philadelphia recently by Dr. William Haber, executive director of National Refugee Service, Inc., of New York City.

More than 4,000 refugees already have been sent from New York to some 400 communities throughout the country, Dr. Haber told a meeting of the Women's Mobilization of the Allied Jewish Appeal. During the coming months the figure will be tripled, he said.

As "notable contributions to American arts and sciences" already made by refugees, Dr. Haber cited Viennese petitpoint, skis, and belt and tubing material made from resin synthetics.

Members of the Allied Jewish Appeal are attempting to raise $1,000,000 in Philadelphia for foreign relief, Palestine rehabilitation and local emergency needs.

French Cut Overtime Pay

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—French workers behind the lines have been ordered by the Government to accept a smaller rate of pay for overtime than for the basic 40-hour week in a new move designed to prevent any class of the population from profiting from the war.

Previous decrees set up a special system of taxation to keep employers from profiting from the war and exacted war taxes from white-collar classes.

The newest step in the Government effort to equalize the war burden requires workers who labor overtime to receive only 60 per cent of the normal hourly pay. The other 40 per cent will go to the Government war chest.

Thus a Paris worker who receives 12 francs (about 27 cents) an hour gets 480 francs for a 40-hour week. But for 10 extra hours he will receive only 72 francs instead of 120, the remainder going to the war fund.

This is in addition to a special 15 per cent war tax on normal income which is applied to all men of military age. Other workers pay 4 per cent, instead of the basic pre-war two per cent.

Taxes in Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The German press published tax statistics today which it said showed that the Reich was prepared financially to carry the war to a "victorious end."

Tax revenues for the second quarter of 1939—July 1 to Sept. 30—were reported to have amounted to 6,179,000,000 marks (nominally $2,471,960,000) which, the newspapers said, was 1,500,000,000 marks above revenues during the same period last year.

War Boom Denied As Jobless Aid

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. Francis C. Harrington, National Works Progress Administrator, advised the Nation's municipal executives Nov. 2 not to count on a wartime boom for any extensive reduction in unemployment.

In a prepared speech to the American Municipal Association Colonel Harrington said he was apprehensive that many Americans were "expecting too much from the war, especially in the matter of new employment."

"However large our new war-time employment," he asserted. "There will still be millions of unemployed in this Country. And we shall still need a public work program to provide jobs and wages for the neediest of them."

The Administrator said employment increased by more than 500,000 in the last two months. But, he added, the number of workers for whom new jobs were provided by the wartime boom fell short of the number dismissed from WPA during the summer because they had been on WPA rolls continuously for at least 18 months.

"Let us also bear in mind," he said, "that next year there will be about 600,000 new young workers entering the labor market in excess of those older workers who leave it. And finally let us not forget that there are a good many millions of unemployed workers who are not on the WPA."

Gulf Water Flows Up the Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Salt water from the 110-mile-distant Gulf of Mexico flowed through New Orleans city water mains Nov. 3 for the second time in more than 40 years and speckled trout were being caught at the foot of Canal Street for the first time in memory.

Due to prolonged drought through its entire watershed, the Mississippi River has reached an almost record low and Gulf tides flowed into the long delta channel. The city's water supply is taken from the river. Authorities said the salt content is yet below Government requirements. The mains were saline for a time in 1936.

The ordinarily tawny river which rushes millions of tons of yellow clay and black soil past New Orleans annually has turned a placid Gulf blue. River men believed the river would drop still lower unless unexpected rains come in the watershed, stretching from the Yellowstone to Pittsburgh.

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Your car may need a little more or less, depending on radiator capacity and the severity of winter. But "Zerone" will save you real money. "Zerone" prevents rust and corrosion, gives better dissipation of engine heat, avoids power losses. Put some in today! Remember, it's only $1.00 a gallon, 25¢ a quart.

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Embargo Repeal Ends Freedom of Seas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A joint Senate-House Conference Committee approved the Administration neutrality bill today, preparing the way for final Congressional action later today or tomorrow.

President Roosevelt announced simultaneously an intention to work today on proclamations necessary to give the new legislation effect when it becomes law by his signature. Only assured final approval by the Senate and House was necessary to send the measure to him.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—In a six weeks' debate, culminating in the arms embargo repeal vote in the House yesterday, 243 to 181, Congress has clearly shown its sympathy with the democracies in warring Europe and has expressed its firm belief that the United States can stay at peace while aiding their cause.

At the same time, the protracted discussion, now drawing rapidly to a close, has altered American Foreign Policy and changed the ever-shifting center of political balance in the National Legislature. Congress has at length rejected the rigidity of an advance arms embargo which controlled America's action toward the Ethiopian War and the Spanish Civil War and hung over America's dealings with the Sino-Japanese war; but it has accepted a new set of rigidities in keeping American ships and nationals out of war zones, and abandoning the old policy of freedom of the seas.

On the political side, it has momentarily united the Democratic and split the Republican Parties in a debate that transcended political personalities though not wiping out Party lines. Finally, it has given an example of Congress, in time of national emergency, thinking out a vital problem under democratic rules, and resisting the tendency to be stampeded by an extraordinary barrage of pressure letters and telegrams.

To Accept Senate Measure

Conferees of the House and Senate met today under circumstances that assured prompt agreement on the terms of the revised neutrality bill. The Senate had already passed the measure decisively by 63 to 30, while the House gave its conferees authority to accept the Senate measure yesterday by a majority of 62 votes. This was larger than most administration leaders expected.

Senate conferees were—Pittman, George, Connally and Wagner, all repealists, and Borah and Johnson, isolationists.

House conferees were—Bloom, Johnson and Kee, West Va., repealists; and Fish, Eaton, isolationists.

In the closing hours the chief question being asked was a minor one, whether Congress would adjourn today or tomorrow. Republican leaders planned to dramatize their distrust of President Roosevelt by urging Congress to stay in session till next January, but the effort was evidently foredoomed to failure.

Events leading to the closing votes yesterday on the third day of House debate had the color and electric suspense of the windup of Congress. Until the rollcall on the first amendment there was no sure indication as to which side would win, though the Administration clearly had the edge.

To prove its anxiety, the Administration took the unusual course of having Speaker Bankhead descend from his rostrum, and appeal to the House as a private member from Alabama. His speech, and that of Majority Leader Rayburn brought applause, while on the anti-repeal side Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York wound up the argument.

The greatest applause, however, was reserved for Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, a former Senator, whose brief and effective arms embargo appeal summarized weeks of argument and brought an ovation from all sides.

Affected by Recent Events

The size of the House majority was attributed in part to recent European events, like the capture of the City of Flint and the Molotoff speech; in part to the political strategy of the Administration which sunk factional differences, and gave Congressional leaders a free hand to write stiff cash-and-carry safeguards into the law. Even so, the House action was a remarkable reversal of position. Only last June, the House adopted the Vorys Amendment, prohibiting export of lethal weapons to belligerents, by a majority of 41. When Representative John Vorys (R) of Ohio reintroduced his same proposal as an amendment to the conference resolution it was defeatd 179 to 245, a mapority of 66 votes.

Two other important efforts to tie the hands of the House conferees by isolationists were similarly defeated, the amendment of Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut to retain the present law, defeated 181 to 243, or a majority of 62, and that of Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan to write into the bill specific prohibtions against loans to belligerents, defeated 196 to 228, or a majority of 32.

Taking the vote on the Shanley Amendment to retain the existing law, as representative, the record shows a strong tendency to divide along Party lines, despite important exceptions.

Voting to continue the embargo (181) were 143 Republicans and 36 Democrats, plus 2 Progressives: those voting against the embargo (243) numbered 220 Democrats, 21 Republicans, 1 American Labor, and 1 Farmer Labor.

In other words 85 per cent of the Democrats who voted, voted for repeal, while 87 per cent of the Republicans who voted, voted against.

As compared to this, in the 63 to 30 vote in the Senate Oct. 27, 82 per cent of the Democrats voted for repeal, and 65 per cent of the Republicans voted against.

Saboteurs Beware

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Justice Department made known today that it was prepared to crack down on saboteurs on a nation-wide scale if repeal of the arms embargo brought an increase in subversive activities.

Attorney General Murphy said the Department was "very ready" for such developments.

Asked about a protective system which had been set up about the nation's industries, the Attorney General said there already had been some sabotage and added that "there may be considerable more."

Mr. Murphy emphasized that the Department had moved cautiously and praised J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who he said had set up a protective system which was operating "very effectively and comprehensively."

The existence of the protective system, the Attorney General declared, "minimizes the possibility" of any large outburst of sabotage when the Neutrality Act changes pending in Congress finally become law.

Industrial Regions of U. S. Await Flood of War Orders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — The industrial Northeast, a few Middle Western States, and the aircraft plants of California and Washington appear destined to get the bulk of the "cash and carry" European war orders when the arms embargo is lifted.

It is upon these areas that the United States Army and Navy lean most heavily for munitions in peacetime. Administration officials suggest that this is the most accurate available gauge of the likely spread of foreign orders.

The Northeastern and Far Western industrial areas particularly have the productive capacity to turn out arms and equipment with the speed that British, French and other buyers would demand. All States, however, produce raw materials and thus could be expected to share in any increased business activity.

Industrial Triangle

All are reticent, but data collected by the Army and Navy in connection with plans for industrial mobilization at least show where the producers are. For instance, in six states within a triangle formed by Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Del., and Boston are located the industrial plants on which the Army and Navy would depend for some 60 per cent of their munitions should the United States be involved in war.

Two-thirds of American planes are made on the Pacific Coast, but the engines are manufactured chiefly in the East.

It is planes and engines the Allies want particularly, by all indications. A survey disclosed orders for some 5,200 were in prospect, and aircraft manufacturers are confident they can be turned out quickly despite current Army and Navy orders for more than 4,000 planes.

Contracts for other munitions are expected to call in some instances for new factories, such as powder mills, which officials would welcome as a reinforcement of national defense facilities.

Preparing to gear peactime industry to wartime tasks, the War Department has made detailed surveys of the capabilities of 20,000 plants and has tentatively assigned emergency work to more than 10,000.

State Products Indexed

The number of plants and their Army-Navy munitions assignments, by States, provide a partial index to the spread of foreign as well as domestic orders. They include:

Pennsylvania—1,553 plants, 15 products, including powder and explosives, bombs, armor plate, fire control instruments, radio, tentage, batteries.

New York—1,321 plants, 19 products, including fire control instruments, anti-aircraft searchlights, chemicals, textiles, powder and explosives, aircraft and parts.

Massachusetts—764 plants, 25 products, including machine tools, blankets, clothing, telephones, surgical instruments, radios, soda lime for gas masks, artillery howitzers, fire control instruments, cordage, pyrotechnics.

New Jersey—494 plants, 24 products, including anti-aircraft searchlights, aeronautical equipment, small arms, fire control instruments, steel, generators, artillery equipment, drugs and clothing.

Connecticut—393 plants, 27 products, including brass products, ammunition components, fuses, gauges, plane engines, and propellers, fire control and communication equipment, small arms, bomb sights.

Maryland—192 plants, 9 products, including planes, radios, wire, textiles, railway gun mounts.

Delaware—39 plants, making six products including planes, gunpowder and chemicals.

Many Items Listed

Georgia—172 plants, 12 products, including textiles, steel and steel products, cartridge cases and hand tools.

Virginia—109 plants, 11 products, including textiles, plane parts, ammunition components, fuse parts, chemicals, and shipbuilding.

North Carolina—137 plants, 13 products, including textiles, medical supplies and wagons.

South Carolina—101 plants, 8 products, including textiles, forgings and medical supplies.

Alabama—90 plants, 10 products, including uniforms, basic steel products, artillery shells and gas mask containers.

Louisiana—36 plants, 4 products, including textiles and ammunition components.

Florida—15 plants, 7 products, including gun-carriages, bombs, forgings, Diesel engines and pontoons.

Rhode Island—163 plants, 7 products, including textiles, wire and machinery, gauges, rubber and canvas products.

Maine—74 plants, 4 products, including tents, ammunition components and textiles.

New Hampshire—59 plants, 9 products, including gas masks, filter material, uniforms, shoes, machine tools and blankets.

Vermont—38 plants, 7 products, including chemical warfare items, uniforms, woolen cloth, and tools.

Scan British Plan for India

By a Staff Artist

Mohandas K. Gandhi
Leader of Hindus

Mohamad Ali Jinnah
Leader of Moslems

Voice in India's Executive Offered in London 'Peace'

By Everard C. Cotes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—A share in the "actual executive at the center" has now been offered to Indian political leaders in the British Government's latest endeavor to meet the demand of independence for India as part of Britain's peace aims.

This offer of a voice in the Central Government, made by the Marquis of Zetland, British Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords yesterday, is dependent only upon the success of talks between Hindu and Moslem chiefs, now proceeding at Delhi on the invitation of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow.

These talks are endeavoring to reach a Hindu-Moslem accord. They aim at co-operation between these two communities whose mutual jealousies have hitherto been the main obstacle to speeding up the long-promised "Dominion status," which constitutes Britain's declared policy for India.

The talks are between Mohandas K. Gandhi and his aides, representing the Indian National Congress, mainly a Hindu organization, on the one side, and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League, on the other.

[Associated Press dispatches from Delhi today said that Mr. Gandhi had decided to remain in the capital several days for further conferences. This was interpreted as indicating that both party leaders were determined to compose Hindu-Moslem differences.]

Goal of Self-Government

Lord Zetland in the debate endeavored to answer the charge of trying to maintain imperialism which has been brought against the British Government. He relied upon the sustained efforts which he claimed had been made in accordance with the 1919 Act of Parliament preamble to promote self-government.

The dilemma in which the Government stands was indicated in the debate by the Marquis of Salisbury who said that, at the present stage in international affairs, to be indifferent to the welfare of the Moslem community anywhere would be "sheer madness." The whole world issue, Lord Salisbury added, might largely depend upon the frame of mind of the Moslem population.

On the other hand Viscount Samuel for the liberals supported the strong demand already made in Commons by the Labor Leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, and other Labor spokesmen for immediate home rule for India.

It is true that Mohamad Jinnah has declared in the past that not only must the Moslems be safeguarded, but that the problems of other minorities must also be settled satisfactorily.

Forms Main Obstacle

These other minorities include over 50,000,000 "untouchables," besides 72,000,000 inhabiting the princely states whose rulers have not yet agreed to co-operate with the Congress Party. Nevertheless if the Hindu difficulty with the Moslems could be overcome the chief obstacle to a further step toward meeting Indian aspirations, Whitehall holds, would disappear.

The situation nevertheless is exceedingly complicated, because even if Mohamad Jinnah should prove able to speak for the preponderant section of India's much split 72,000,000 Moslems it does not follow that he can do so, for there are even greater numbers of that religion in neighboring countries who are jealously watching any move which in their opinion might place their Indian coreligionists at a political disadvantage as regards the Hindus.

The present Hindu-Moslem talks nevertheless, arranged as they have been by so advanced an enthusiast for democratic freedom as is Lord Linlithgow, are looked upon here as affording hope for further advance.

Gesture by Reich

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—Germany has decided to permit citizens of India caught in this country by the war to leave without being treated as enemies it was announced today. Thirty Indian citizens are to be taken to the Netherlands frontier.

DNB, official German news agency, commented that the Reich regarded the Indians as enemies only technically and "by force of a circumstance over which they had no control." It held that India was being "dragged into the war against its will" and that Germany felt no hostility against India.

Authoritative quarters also disclosed that the Government has no intention of calling back for resettlement persons of German origin or citizenship who live in Yugoslavia.

Reichsführer Hitler's resettlement plan, whereby Germans abroad are being called home to establish homes in occupied areas of Poland, is being restricted temporarily to the Baltic States, it was indicated.

These sources said that Germans who had lived for generations in the mild climate of Yugoslavia probably would be unhappy in the more rigorous Polish climate.

U. S. Arms Action 'Delights' Allies

By the Associated Press

There was undisguised delight in Paris and London today over United States congressional action in voting to lift the arms embargo.

In Berlin an official spokesman said there would be no German Government comment until the embargo actually was off the United States statute books.

A semi-official note issued after a French Cabinet session at which Premier Daladier was understood to have devoted much to his analysis of the situation to the prospects of buying equipment in the United States said the action of Congress "is regarded in Paris as an event of great material and moral importance."

"It is greeted with great satisfaction and homage is paid to the sense of fairness which inspired debate of the American Congress and the personal action of President Roosevelt," it said.

The note added that "France and Great Britain gain a definite advantage since mastery of the seas and their financial resources permit them alone, in fact, to take delivery in American ports of products they need.

"They also find immense moral satisfaction since the vote at Washington consecrated the justice of their cause."

In London, the Supply Minister, Mr. Leslie Burgin, who is responsible for providing for every material need for the British fighting forces, declared the embargo action transformed the United States into "an arsenal of unlimited resources" for Britain.

He said Britain probably would buy machine tools, raw materials, gun steel "and ultimately ammunition."

The doom of the embargo—since only minor differences between the House and Senate were in the way of final action—was hailed as an Allied victory and regarded as the most important news of the day in London and Paris newspapers.

Paris-Soir said the "ability to increase their armaments rapidly is an important advantage to the Allies. That is a consequence of the law which the United States foresaw and accepted. They are neutral in fact. They are not neutral in thought."

The newspaper L'Intransigeant, however, cautioned that France must pay cash for American arms.

"We should fall back on American manufacture only in a prudent and limited way," the paper said. "Let's not find a pretext for laziness and slowness in facilities we are obtaining on the other side of the Atlantic."

England Ready for Cargoes

Officials and the press in Britain showed obvious though restrained delight over the apparent certainty of repeal of the embargo.

One spokesman commented, however, "We don't want to count our chickens before they are hatched."

The Evening Star had a line across the front page "First U. S. Arms Cargo on Monday." The Mirror's top headline was "The United States Does It," and the News-Chronicle's "United States Finally Approved Arms Ban Repeal."

In Paris, the newspaper Excelsior saw the step as a renewal of the American World War slogan, "Lafayette, we are here," although it stressed that the inference was not to be drawn that "the United States is entering with us in battle."

"We demand no more," it explained, than the right to buy supplies in the United States and transport them to France in French ships.

Le Petit Parisien looked on the day as one to be marked with a white stone—France's equivalent of a red letter day.

"Free America has vibrated for a just cause," it said. "To moral support already so precious, will come . . . soon material support which will hasten the hour of victory."

The projected law, ending the embargo but restricting freedom of the seas for United States shipping, would require foreign purchases to take title to the goods they buy before shipping them and would require that they be transported in foreign ships.

The Italian press refrained from further comment on the United States' neutrality legislation which Fascist newspapers attacked as tending to prolong the war after the Senate approved the act last week.

Hoover Calls on Democracy To Meet Youth's Job Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The chief task before the United States is to find employment for its 10,000,000 unemployed through a lasting solution to its economic problems, thus showing the world that the "values of free men" are the most enduring, according to former President Herbert Hoover.

In an address at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here before more than a thousand workers and supporters of the Young Men's Christian Association's $1,490,109 drive, Mr. Hoover warned that European dictatorship had arisen from economic dislocation, particularly from large-scale unemployment among youths.

"The European war is the greatest tragedy in the world," Mr. Hoover declared; "but we also have 10,000,000 unemployed. The world needs a demonstration that a free people can solve the economic disorders so that these 10,000,000 of our people can have productive jobs. A large part of them are young people whose eager search for a start in life is being frustrated.

"At no point is free government more on trial today than in the opportunity and faith in the future that it offers to youth; and it is the frustrated and disappointed youth who cannot get a chance who has the greatest right to complain of our civilization. Until that is solved, we have not demonstrated that our system is the best in the world."

Mr. Hoover said that in view of the 140,000 youths in New York City alone who have not received a start in life, the work of the Y. M. C. A. was extremely important. He held that it was helping combat a rising tide of gangsterism.

"This same gangster spirit expressed itself in the political machines which control some of our municipal governments, plundering their taxpayers and controlling elections by corruption and intimidation of gunmen," he continued. "The spirit and organization of Al Capone differ not at all from the spirit of Pendergast.

"And the spirit and method of both of them do not differ from the groups who now control both Russia and Germany. That is its development on nation-wide scale. Cunning organization and organized thuggery are the foundations of all of them. And if you examine them all, you will find they are largely fed by the products of the pavement and frustrated youth. Yours is an organization given to prevent these evils at their source."

Mr. Hoover held out strong hope for the eventual solution of America's economic problems, noting that while 140,000 youths in this City have not been able to find employment, three or four times as many have located something.

Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York State and Mr. Hoover's Presidential opponent in 1928, also addressed the dinner, declaring that the Y. M. C. A. was doing for American youth what no Government can do and what the United States would not want it to do.

"The dictator countries have no trouble taking care of the youth," Mr. Smith said. "They just slap them into the Army and then burden the population down to the earth with taxes to support them."

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the "Y" organization in New York, said the projected $1,490,109 fund was necessary to carry on the Association's work among the City's thousands of underprivileged boys and young men, $275,000 being needed to carry on work in the overcrowded Harlem section.

Mr. Hoover was recipient of the Medal of the Czechoslovak National Council of America, in appreciation of his sympathy with the Czechoslovakian cause, and for his aid to the Czechoslovakian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Presentation was made by Karol Hudec, Acting Consul General of Czechoslovakia in New York.

Kermit Roosevelt In British Army

LONDON (AP)—Kermit Roosevelt has begun active training as a British machine-gun specialist with the Middlesex Regiment, friends said Nov. 3.

They added that there had been no change in the status of the son of the former President as an American citizen. British citizenship is not necessarily required of an officer of the British Army.

Mr. Roosevelt, who accepted a Second Lieutenant's commission, is slated for rank of Acting Major when he finishes his machine-gun course.

Mr. Roosevelt is training "somewhere in England" but the location is a military secret.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official said Nov. 3 Kermit Roosevelt would not lose his American citizenship by serving in the British Army.

American citizenship is lost, he said, not when an American simply serves in a foreign army, but when the American, on enlisting, takes an oath of allegiance to the foreign ruler.

It is presumed that in this case Mr. Roosevelt has enlisted without taking any oath of allegiance.

Boys' Clubhouse Cornerstone Laid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cornerstone for the new seven-story $450,000 Madison Square Garden Boys' Club in East Thirtieth Street to replace the present structure was laid here Nov. 2 by J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, donor of the building.

Representing the various racial strains among club members, the toy flags of 35 nations were wrapped in a large American flag and placed in the cornerstone. At the same time, an assortment of objects described as the actual contents of a boy's pocket, and consisting of marbles, a half lollypop, a magnet, a skate key and many other things, was also placed in the cornerstone.

Described by club Director Albert B. Hines, as "fire-proof" and "boy-proof," the new club will feature an Adirondack-type camp-house on the roof, complete with fireplace and fishpond. It will accommodate 3,000 boys, instead of the 1,513 at present.

Besides Mr. Hayden, others at the ceremony were Austin H. McCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction; William E. Hall, President of the Boys' Clubs of America, and Herbert L. Bodman, Chairman of the building committee.

When completed, the new clubhouse will be known as the Charles Hayden Memorial Building.

World to Feel Embargo Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

under the combat area provisions of the law.

5. A wide variety of American producers—such as the apple growers—find a serious hole cut in their exports, while certain others—such as lard producers—find an expanded market. It is too early to draft a balance sheet of these exports. September exports are up, but it is quite possible that under the new law very serious reductions will take place for some time to come.

The most spectacular effect of lifting the embargo will be on the aviation industry—or, at least, upon its major and already flourishing units. Lord Riverdale, several British officers, and the other members of an extensive purchasing staff are expected in New York and Washington within a few days. Most of them have been awaiting in Canada the repeal of the embargo. French purchasing missions have already placed numerous orders in expectation of embargo repeal.

First of all, repeal of the embargo makes possible immediate shipment of aircraft which has been produced since Sept. 1, and was held up by the embargo. About 725 planes were thus held up, but only about 250 of them have now been completed, and the remainder will be coming along regularly with the orders unlikely to be finished before March 1, 1940.

Second, sensational new orders are likely to be placed very soon, but there are numerous qualifications on this score—notably, the productive capacity of the industry—to be taken into account.

The status of prior aircraft orders is as follows:

Backlog of Orders

Great Britain: 250 Lockheed reconnaissance bombers ordered with Wright whirlwind engines, of which 160 had been delivered before the embargo; 400 North American Harvard trainers with Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines, 325 of which had been delivered; 100 Lockheed bombers for Australia, none delivered; 15 trainer planes for Canada, none delivered.

France: 200 Curtiss P-36 pursuit planes with Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines, all delivered; 230 North American trainers with Wright Whirlwind engines, 120 delivered; 100 Douglas attack bombers with twin Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines, capable of very high speeds, none delivered; 215 Martin medium bombers with Pratt & Whitney Wasps, none delivered; 80 Vought-Sikorsky scout dive bombers, 60 delivered.

These orders constitute the backlog. They will speedily be augmented by new orders, some of which have tacitly been made in expectation of repeal. The French purchasing mission is believed to have contracted for 5,000 aircraft engines from two Eastern manufacturers costing about $50,000,000. The engines will be installed in American planes of various other manufacturers. A British mission has been negotiating for 1,500 planes, divided between 600 trainers and 900 combat ships. These planes were all to be used in the Canadian training program.

More Orders Are Expected

In addition, other new orders are expected, although the total is speculative. Theoretically, the British have not placed any new orders while the embargo was in effect, but they have been shopping around very definitely, while the French have placed orders. Some estimates run as high as 3,800 in probable new French orders, and 4,000 in British orders.

However, all these orders beyond the 725 planes now in actual production or ready for delivery, are subject to the productive capacity of the American factories. Rate of production for export now runs, in these major plants, at somewhat over 100 planes a month. The four major producers and the engine factories are being expanded, and some of the expansion might start getting into production by mid-1940 but hardly before.

Therefore, no matter how big the orders are that the British and French now place, they cannot expect to get much more than 150 planes a month before late in 1940, according to experts in the industry.

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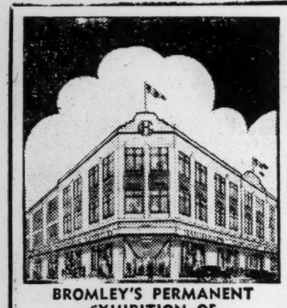

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Germany and England: Why Their Hopes Clash

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented together.

The last group of quotations is presented today.

From the 'Revolution of Nihilism"

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

One of the essential features of National Socialist relations with England is the fact that, alongside a certain sense of racial kinship and the desire for an alliance, there exists a very plain dislike of England. Yet the political conviction is repeatedly expressed in "Mein Kampf" that Germany needs to maintain friendly relations with England. In this respect rational reflection is countered by deep-seated feelings, not only among the party leaders but largely throughout the party!

The German dislike of England is derived directly from the ideas of anti-Semitism. The Englishman in his Puritanism, saturated with the spirit of the Old Testament, has become the chief representative of capitalism which, in the eyes of National Socialists, is the principal Jewish achievement; thus, the British Empire is a Jewish empire, an empire in which the typically Jewish way of thinking, guidance by economic considerations, the spirit of profit-making, dominates.

The liberalism of the English mind is the essential and almost insuperable obstacle to an alliance between Germany and England. In the past the English were despised (and imitated) as the nation of shopkeepers; their cant and "perfidy" were denounced; but the present regime in Germany goes farther. The English through their Puritans have become the nation that appropriated the promise to Israel, and they are Judaized through and through. England is to blame for the dominance of the Jewish spirit in Europe. England has made this identification of economic success with the blessing of God the ethical framework of her public morality and civic virtues. England is Judah.

This is the character the national propaganda against England will one day assume, when it is found necessary in the Third Reich to prepare for a struggle. Until recently the regime was currying for favor, but already the lines just described are being followed among National Socialists in private discussions of Albion's latest perfidy. England, they are sure, can no longer hold her ground if the German-British issue is put to the test of fire and sword.

[Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of the "Revolution of Nihilism."]

From 'Mein Kampf'

By Adolf Hitler

Whoever undertakes an estimate of the present possibilities of an alliance for Germany must reach the conviction that the last practicable tie remaining is only English support. . .

Slight as is England's interest, seen from a British State viewpoint, in a further destruction of Germany, that of international stock exchange Jewry in such a development is great. . . .

Jewish finance desires, in opposition to the interests of the British State's welfare, not only the thorough economic smashing of Germany, but also its complete political enslavement. . . .

In England as well as in Italy the disparity between the conceptions of the better native statecraft and the will of world stock exchange Jewry is clear; indeed, sometimes it hits one in the eye. . . .

In Europe there can be for Germany in the predictable future only two allies—England and Italy.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

Liberal Policies Survive New Zealand Party Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — This history of New Zealand since the nineties, when it embarked on a series of State experiments, has been a story of steadily widening political functions, until today it is ruled by an Administration of traditional Socialist type. The setting up of an industrial court which was to ensure industrial peace, the granting of votes to women, the institution of old age pensions, and the other measures which once made some stir in the world, left the New Zealander with the pleasant feeling of being a progressive and important person, with the attention of the world centered upon him. Today these things no longer seem as adventurous as formerly, and the eight-hour day arouses no excitement. But to the world of 40 years ago it seemed that New Zealand was charting a course for Utopia.

A period from 1893, which is often considered to be that when radicalism in this country began, was far from containing the beginnings of Leftist liberalism. The Liberal Party's establishment of a State fire insurance department amidst criticism in 1903, for instance, came 33 years after a State life insurance department had been set up by Julius Vogel who, whatever else he may have been, was no Socialist. State building of railroads was begun 66 years ago, and has been pushed on by every Government since. And the radicalism of the Liberal party under Seddon expressed itself in endeavors to stimulate land settlement and to regulate, by government action, the relations between ownership and labor in industry. Beyond that it did not go; its one excursion into State ownership was the coal-mining venture of 1901, a move aimed at the defeat of possible monopoly.

Parallel in Britain

The Liberal Party flourished at the time the Liberals of Britain flourished, and its decline began at the same time. The passing of Seddon in 1906 left Sir Joseph Ward at the head of the Party. He was expansive, assured, and optimistic; but he was evidently no Seddon, for winthin five years he had lost his grip of the country and of his own followers. Factors that defeated him appear to have been opposition under a fighting farmer, William Ferguson Massey, the religious issue (Ward was a Roman Catholic), the farmers' clamor for full ownership of their land, and a campaign to clean up scandals of Government expenditure.

Massey was the man who triumphed, but it was a narrow victory, made possible by the desertion of Ward's own men as much as anything else; and within four years the two parties were together planning to meet the strain of the war years. After 1918, the rise of labor as a separate Party, standing for orthodox Socialism, meant the end of the Liberal party. An attempt to break away from the Government and capture office failed, and the ingenuity of Massey enabled him to remain at the head of an Administration which had consistently failed to obtain a clear majority from the country. That fact gives the key to what has happened since.

The Liberals finally vanished into the Coalition Government of the depression; and with their vanishing they lost the radical vote and acquired some of the odium attached to their calleagues, the Reformers, who were popularly represented as standing for the big ranchers, big business, finance and extreme conservatism.

The policy of the depression years, in which the Government clamped down an iron policy of wage cuts, reduction of borrowing, restriction of development works, and a general assault on liberties of speech and assembly, could only lead to revolt; and with the first opportunity for a free vote after the depression panic lifted, the Government was bundled out of office by a country which surprised itself by the vehemence of its decision.

Since 1935, when the first Socialist Administration reached power, a new era of experimentation has been seen. In substance, there was nothing novel in many of the new Government's plans; their novelty was in their extent. The Socialists took control of national finance by the method of nationalizing the reserve bank, they set the 40-hour week, and they legislated into existence a scheme which added socialized medicine to the old age benefits that had long been in force. They declared that the country could stand pre-depression payrolls and vastly expanded public works, especially roads and railroads. They announced, also, a plan to "insulate" the country against the shocks of the outside world. Just what that plan may be remains uncertain; it was applied in the case of dairy produce and has twice been modified, though it has been in operation less than three years. In manufacturing, it apparently means development of output under the shield of import quotas instead of the old tariff rates.

Expansion Looked For

The new radicalism, like the old, has devoted itself to "improving the lot of the common man." Cheap money for investment, equalization of incomes by extension of social services, State-provided homes for workers, less work and more pay; these were the revealed objectives of the Government now in power. That they are popular, there is no doubt; the vote of 1938, when the world was watching the moves which led up to Munich, and New Zealanders were assessing their new deal, left no doubt of that. At that election the Government scored 55 per cent of the votes cast, and interpreted the result as a verdict for the social security plan it had until then not had time to do much more than prepare.

This new radicalism, it should be emphasized, is the product of faith in the future of the country. The radicalism of the nineties was triumphant in spite of the prophets of doom. It won because the industrial expansion of the country permitted it to bear the load imposed by Liberal legislation. The radicals of today believe there will be continued expansion of industry and trade and that the advances they have made will be consolidated.

Michigan Lands Seized for Taxes

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—On the stroke of midnight Nov. 2 the State of Michigan became a landlord on a big scale.

At that moment passed the deadline for payment of between $50,000,000 and $300,000,000 in delinquent taxes and penalties on real estate, and the State gained possession of more than 500,000 parcels of land.

Tax moratoriums enacted during the depression years had expired. With possession of the lands, there came also to the State the huge task of draining revenues from its new holdings in an attempt to recover liens of tax-collecting units.

State officials were unable to give an accurate estimate of the amount of land returning to their jurisdiction because county treasurers have reported a general rush in the past few days to make tax payments for 1935 and prior years before the deadline.

After midnight there was only one way for the previous owners to regain their property—to purchase it at public auction by matching the highest bid. This sale will take place Feb. 13, 1940.

Northwestern Offers Patent Theses Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Prizes of $1,000 and $500 are being offered by the school of law at Northwestern University for the two best monographs on "The Relation Between Patent Practices and the Anti-Monopoly Law," submitted by March 1, 1941.

Such prizes are offered biennially from income of the Linthicum Foundation, established by Harvey S. Firestone and other friends of the late Charles Clarence Linthicum, who was patent law counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, President of the Patent Law Association of Chicago, and for 20 years a lecturer on patent law at Northwestern.

To compete in the contest, one must be a member of the bar or of a law faculty, a student in a recognized law school, a patent agent or attorney, or a member of a Government staff. The law school faculty of the University will be the board of judges.

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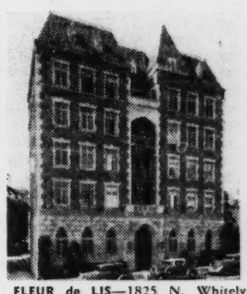

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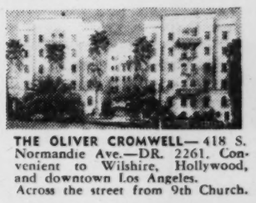

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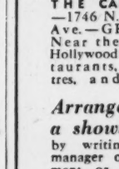

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First of the 'Big Three' Games Tomorrow—Auburn, Springfield and Manhattan Here

Harvard Still Has Hopes Despite Princeton Prowess

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENROUTE TO PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3—If Princeton is determined to retaliate in like measure for the recent two trouncings received from Harvard, there is no show of concern among the Crimson football players aboard the train here this morning.

The three special cars attached to the 8:30 morning train out of the South Station harbored both varsity and jayvee football and soccer players, all outwardly happy over the prospects of facing the Tigers and not concerned about any purported avenging attitude in the lair of the Tiger.

Sympathy for the plight of the injured Don Herring, 6ft. 4in. tackle of Princeton, rather than thought as to the outcome seemed most prevalent. Both the varsity football and soccer teams of Princeton have better season records than their invading rivals

Three Men Out

Naturally, the Harvard football hopes would be much higher going into this 35th encounter between the two if Capt. Torbie Macdonald, Mose Hallett, and Joe Koufman were going to play. Macdonald would have given the attack a real threat offensively and the other two, a tackle and an end, would have materially strengthened the defense.

The Harvard spin bucks into the line will not be so likely to bite off chunks of yardage without Macdonald's threats to the outside. The only other offensive hope of the Crimson is its newly formed backfield with Charley Spreyer in the tailback position to throw passes, and the promotion of Cliff Helman, jayvee passer of promise, to spread the Tiger defense somewhat.

Princeton still operates from the single wingback and short punt formation; but it operates much more effectively this year than during the past two. This improved attack, of course, is due to increased manpower and better backs. Bob Jackson is back, and if Les Rice proves capable of filling the tackle berth of Don Herring, Dick Bokum, Dave Allerdice, Bob Van Lengen, and Dick Wells give the Tigers a grand array of backs compared to Harvard's.

Depend On Defense

Again it looks as if Dick Harlow will be forced to depend upon defense. His sophomores are willing and earnest but their lack of experience has permitted too many mistakes. Harvard's best chance tomorrow against Princeton is to play a strong defensive game, hope for the 'breaks' and have the necessary punch to take advantage if the opportunity is presented.

Against both Penn and Dartmouth Harvard had chances. The Crimson did manage to establish an early lead against the Red and Blue, only to wilt under its own mistakes in the second half. The Dartmouth game was a succession of mistakes such as is not likely to be repeated again this season. The Crimson had several chances against Dartmouth and blew them all.

According to the season records, the Tigers should win the ball game with comparative ease. According to the experts who have viewed both teams in action the answer is the same on the face of such circumstantial evidence it remains for Princeton to play below normal and Harvard to display vast improvement if the Crimson is to win its third-straight from the New Jersey eleven.

Students Behind Team

While the 1939 edition of Harvard football has not been pronounced much of a success among the experts, the Crimson student body has not let the team down. Last evening they staged a inspiring rally. The band headed a march from Harvard Square to the field where Athletic Director William J. Bingham, Coach Dick Harlow and Captain Macdonald addressed the gathering. Cheers were in order and the boys on the train today were highly appreciative of the student support.

There have been many, many incidents in past Harvard-Princeton football games, too numerous to mention. Not always have relations been too friendly between the two; but at such times it was the urge to win that over-threw the spirit of friendliness, rather than any decided feeling of dislike. Today the two are closer together than at any other period and the urge to win still remains.

The most recent break in relations between the two came in 1926. It was led up to when Princeton won in 1924, 34 to 0, 1925, 35 to 0, and in 1926 the Tigers won in the Stadium 12 to 0 in such a rough affair that the Crimson authorities thought it best to break relations and let matters cool off a little. Princeton sensed the break and broke first which did not set well with the Crimson authorities.

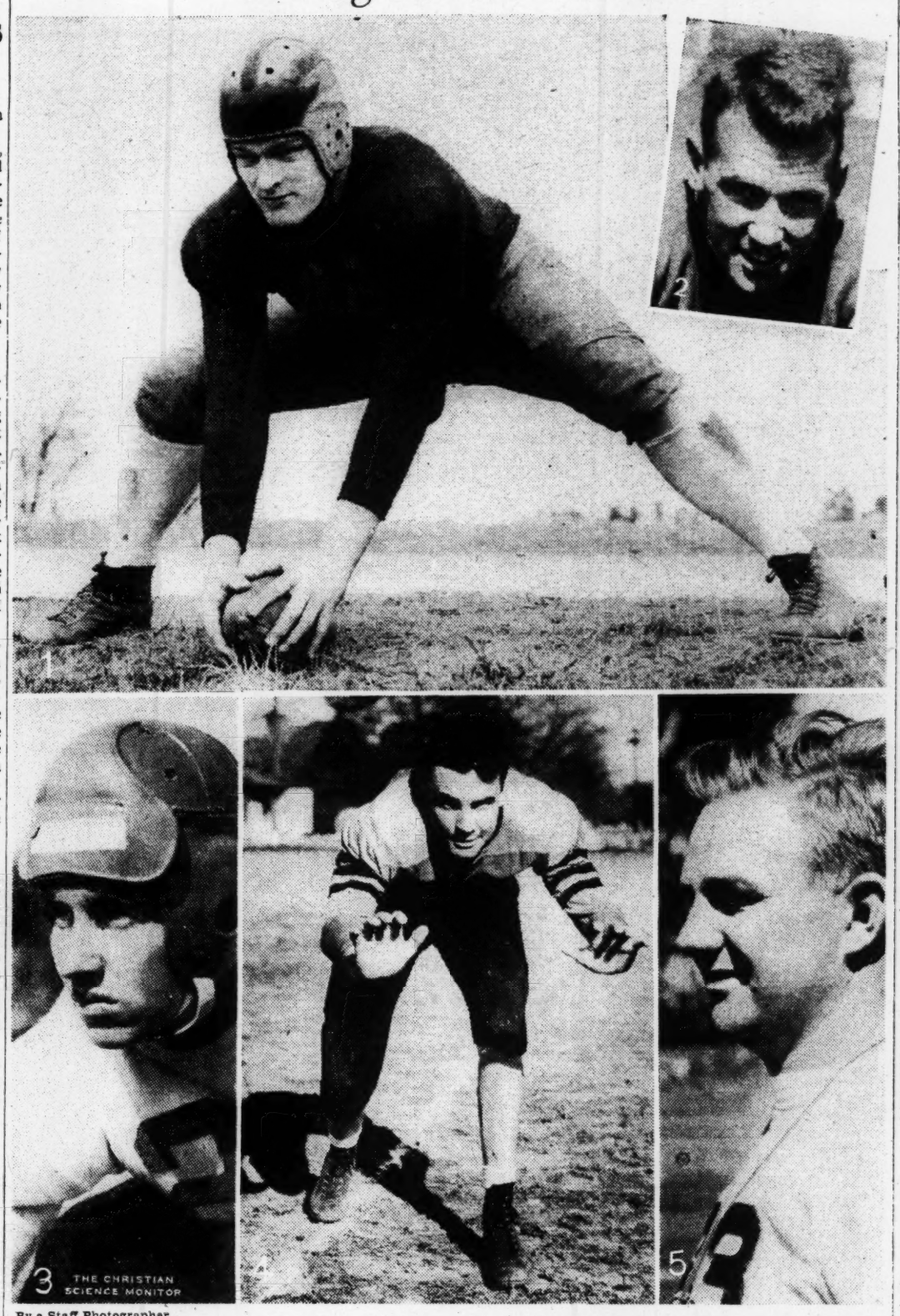
In 1934 the controlling powers saw that the intensity of feeling had faded sufficiently to permit the resumption of relations and they have been at it since.

The Harvard-Princeton past scores:

1877—Harvard 6, Princeton 1.
Princeton 5, Harvard 2.
1878—Princeton 1, Harvard 0.
1879—Princeton 5, Harvard 2.
1880—Princeton 10, Harvard 5.
1881—Princeton 1, Harvard 1, tie.
1882—Harvard 7, Princeton 6.
1883—Princeton 26, Harvard 7.
1884—Princeton 34, Harvard 6.
1886—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1887—Harvard 12, Princeton 0.
1888—Princeton 18, Harvard 6.
1889—Princeton 41, Harvard 15.
1895—Princeton 12, Harvard 4.
1896—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1911—Princeton 8, Harvard 6.
1912—Harvard 16, Princeton 6.
1913—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1914—Harvard 20, Princeton 0.
1915—Harvard 10, Princeton 6.
1916—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1919—Harvard 10, Princeton 10, tie.
1920—Harvard 14, Princeton 14, tie.
1921—Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1922—Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1923—Harvard 5, Princeton 0.
1924—Princeton 34, Harvard 0.
1925—Princeton 36, Harvard 0.
1926—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1934—Princeton 19, Harvard 0.
1935—Princeton 35, Harvard 0.
1936—Princeton 14, Harvard 14, tie.
1937—Harvard 34, Princeton 6.
1938—Harvard 26, Princeton 7.

Princeton 19, Harvard 11, tied 4.

Waiting for the Whistle



By a Staff Photographer

(1) Chet Gladchuck, towering Boston College center; (2) Jim "Gus" Sullivan, Boston University halfback; (3) Mark Hannabury, Tufts iron-man end; (4) Babe McGehee, Auburn end; (5) Jimmy Dunn, Northeastern head coach.

Barker's Football Selections

By Herb Barker

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Taking the usual weekly stroll around the pigskin promenade:

Army-Notre Dame: The Cadets have been sad disappointments this year, mainly because of line weakness. It's possible they will rise to the occasion but there's no possible selection but Notre Dame.

Louisiana State-Tennessee: Another real test for the powerful Volunteers. L. S. U.'s Leo Bird and Ken Kavanaugh are just about the most effective passing combination extant but this vote goes to Tennessee.

Minnesota-Northwestern: Northwestern is improving steadily but the Gophers seem to have the greater scoring strength. Minnesota.

Arkansas-Texas A. and M.; Possible surprise package here, for Arkansas is always dangerous at Fayetteville. Still, undefeated Texas A. and M.

Oregon State-Southern California: Two undefeated teams battle for a probable Rose Bowl berth. Southern California.

Cornell-Columbia: Not much doubt that Cornell is in for a letdown but hardly enough to permit Columbia to run off with this. Cornell.

Fordham-Rice: Rice may well be the best long shot of the day but we'll follow form and take Fordham.

Duquesne-Marquette: Unbeaten Duquesne looks too powerful for Marquette.

Detroit-Villanova: Very close. Villanova.

Illinois-Michigan: Tom Harmon and Michigan should roll along.

Georgia Tech-Duke: Generally close and frequently surprising. Still Duke.

Texas-Southern Methodist: S. M. U. But the Mustangs will find Jack Crain a problem.

Temple-Pitt: Probably very close. Pitt.

Yale-Dartmouth: A shaky vote for Dartmouth.

Penn-Navy: Looking for Penn to bounce back after the North Carolina debacle. Penn.

Princeton-Harvard: The first of the "Big Three" series. Not much to choose. The coin says Princeton.

Syracuse-Michigan State: Out of the hat, Syracuse.

Boston College-Auburn: Auburn has shown a good defense but no punch. Boston College.

Penn State-Maryland: Eenie, Meenie. Penn State.

Ohio State-Indiana: Taking Ohio State.

Purdue-Iowa: Nile Kinnick makes Iowa a threat against anybody but the ballot must be marked for Purdue.

Missouri-Nebraska: The Huskers apparently are one of the strong teams of the year with an outstanding back in Herman Rohrig. Nebraska.

Oklahoma-Iowa State: Oklahoma, handily.

Kansas-Kansas State: Like State in this Friday game.

Vanderbilt-Mississippi: Sticking to Mississippi.

South Carolina-Florida: Should be Florida.

Alabama-Kentucky: Kentucky's unbeaten but this corner doubts the Wildcats can make the grade in this one. Alabama.

North Carolina-North Carolina State: Seems to be no reason for North Carolina to be concerned in this one.

Virginia Tech-Furman: A timid vote of Roten Shetley and Furman.

Richmond-Virginia Military: On form, Richmond should be the choice but the hunch here is on V. M. I.

Davidson-Citadel: Very, very close. Davidson.

Virginia-Chicago: Taking Virginia.

Washington University-Washington and Lee: Out of a deep fog, W. and L.

Baylor-Texas Christian: As close as they come. Baylor.

U. C. L. A.-California: U. C. L. A.

Stanford-Santa Clara: Santa Clara is rolling now and gets the nod.

Washington-Montana: Probably close. Washington.

Oregon-Washington State: Oregon.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Clemson over George Washington; Drake over Washburn: Georgia over Mercer; Holy Cross over Providence; New York University over Lafayette; Brown over Tufts; Manhattan over Boston University; Mississippi State over Birmingham Southern; Creighton over St. Louis; Arizona over Centenary; Bucknell over Western Maryland; Georgetown over West Virginia; Catholic over Tulsa; Wake Forset over Marshall; Rutgers over New Hampshire; Utah over Colorado; Denver over Brigham Young; Colorado State over Wyoming; Idaho over Utah State.

Wildcats to Face Rutgers Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 3—A wily but underweight Wildcat of the University of New Hampshire awaits the opening charge of a Rutgers team which outweighs it at an average 24 pounds per man tomorow afternoon on the New Brunswick field.

For the first time in football history these two schools are meeting, and as not a mutual opponent has been played this year comparisons are hard. Nevertheless, the Wildcat of New Hampshire is rated behind the Rutgers eleven. The Maroon weight-packed powerhouse has worked its way through an undefeated season, although being tied by a strong team from Richmond three weeks ago. Wesleyan, Wooster, Maryland, and Lehigh have fallen before her.

Despits its position, New Hampshire's stock has risen many points during the last few weeks. Early season ratings placed it four touchdowns the inferior. This week's count shows that rating cut in half, principally because of victory over the highly favored Vermont last Saturday, and good showings against Maine and Springfield.

Hard Games Face Lions And Cadets

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Loudly enthusiastic over the tasks ahead of them are the football squads of Columbia and Army. It is strange, under the circumstances.

Most everybody around here feels sorry for them, but the sympathy apparently is all wasted. They don't feel sorry for themselves.

Columbia plays Cornell, the East's most powerful crew, and Army comes to town Saturday to meet Notre Dame in one of the Metropolitan season's fanciest shows.

Columbia and Army met early in the season and struggled grimly to a 6-6 tie. When it was all over, eastern critics sat down and wrote ponderous pieces about how both coaches, Lou Little of the Lions and Bill Wood of the Cadets, immediately would start concentrating on next year.

But surprisingly both squads have gone through the rest of their schedules and now come face to face with disaster—with a smile.

Columbia faces the more difficult task. With its one surefire backfield star, Les Stanczyk, suffering from an injured nose, the Light Blue's offensive situation is none too bright. And all it has to do, defensively, is stop a team that spotted Ohio State 14 points and then proceeded to battle the Bucks into submission.

Army, in spite of the cheering ovation given when they left the Point last night, didn't have much to be cheerful about. The Irish, unbeaten this year, are playing Saturday before one of their greatest alumni gatherings—the sidewalk quarterbacks of New York who have adopted them as their favorites, and before whom they usually turn in one of the season's best games.

The big city likes Notre Dame and the Irish usually respond with a very fine showing. In spite of not having Left End Bud Kerr and Tackle Tom Gallagher along on the trip, the Ramblers are expected to present a very formidable crew.

Army probably can't do much about it.

School Harriers To Run Tomorrow

Twenty-one State high schools will have representatives toeing the mark in the annual Massachusetts interscholastic cross country championship, which is being sponsored by Boston University for the second consecutive year at Nickerson Field tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Six schools came in just under the deadline to make the total of 21, which is two more than last year. Most recent schools to enter are Arlington, Canton, Chelsea, Lynn English, Melrose, and Reading. The other high schools entered are Beverly, Brockton, Brookline, Gardner, Holden, Milton, Winchendon, Rockland, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wellesley, Weymouth, Winchester, Woburn and Classical High School of Worcester.

Local Football Games Tomorrow

Boston University vs. Manhattan at National League Field at 2 p. m.

Boston College vs. Auburn at Fenway Park at 2 p. m.

Northeastern vs. Springfield at Huntington Field, Brookline at 2 p. m.

Visitors in Hub Tomorrow To Present Strong Elevens

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A total of 17 games will be offered on the gridirons of New England tomorrow afternoon, as the college football season goes into its second—and most intensive—half.

Here in Boston three games, all of which should prove exciting affairs, will take place with Boston University meeting Manhattan at National League Field, Boston College taking on Auburn—Alabama Polytechnic Institute—at Fenway Park, and Northeastern playing host to Springfield at Huntington Field, just over the border in Brookline.

The other two local elevens play out of town this week end, with Harvard traveling to Princeton for what may prove to be the Harvards' first loss to the Princetons in four years, and Tufts going down to Brown to continue a grid rivalry that had its inception just 50 years ago.

Of the three teams playing in the Hub, Boston College seems to be about the best qualified to return to the dressing room around 5 o'clock with a victory under its belt. Both Boston University and Northeastern, while they should not be declared out of the running by any means, nevertheless are running up against opponents who on their past records should be pre-game favorites.

Interesting to note, all three of this week's visitors not only are low-scoring teams but also have been rather successful in keeping opponents from scoring on them. Manhattan has earned just 13 points herself while allowing 35, 28 of which were scored by Holy Cross; Auburn has rung up 19 points and allowed 26; and Springfield has scored 19 points and allowed 12.

The visit of Auburn to Boston will be the third of a team from the South. Both Louisiana State and Florida, which played Holy Cross and Boston College earlier in the season, went home with victories, and Auburn will be out to duplicate their feats. And although football games cannot always be predicted safely on the basis of season results, you can, if you wish, draw a conclusion from the fact that Auburn beat Mississippi State, which beat Florida, which beat Boston College.

Coach Pat Hanley's B. U. crew will be getting its biggest test of the season in Manhattan. Despite their fine record of three wins in four games, the Terriers hardly appear able to cope with a Jasper team that boasts excellent backs, improved passing, and rugged blocking, and which has had the benefit of a two-weeks rest.

The B. U. backfield will be the same one which started the Western Maryland game last week, and will consist of Pantano, Cassidy, Jim Sullivan, and Salvati. Manhattan will probably start its quartet of Frank Gnup, Eddie Fay, Bill Proch, and Joe Migdal, with little Teddy Mazur, their barrel of dynamite, being held in reserve.

Northeastern, still lacking a victory, goes into another ball game with its opponent favored. Springfield rides into town on the wings of a stunning 13-0 victory over Providence last week, and at this writing it would seem to require some sort of terrific uprising on the part of the Huskies to win.

The Gymnasts will field a veteran team that has nine lettermen in the starting positions. Northeastern will alternate two lines, with Bill Callahan of Brockton moving up to the first-string array for the first time this year. He replaces the injured Joe Howlett of Medford. The Huskies, with Ken Harding improving rapidly after his lay-off because of injuries, are expected to throw a flock of passes in a new aerial barrage devised this week by Coach Jimmy Dunn.

Tufts takes its small but rugged iron-man team down to Providence tomorrow for the 23rd meeting in the 50-year-old series with Brown. Brown regards this game as an easy affair before its clash with Yale next week end. The Jumbos may be without the services of two of her regulars, Halfback Art Harrison and Guard Ed Nalband, both of whom are injured. Their places will be taken by Murray Kenney and Bruce Russell, respectively. Tufts will probably try to overcome the handicap of facing a superior line by filling the air with passes, with Capt. Art Griffin in the role of the thrower.

Other outstanding games in New England find Dartmouth making its annual trip to the Yale Bowl for a contest which can go either way. The Indians are the favorites, but Yale should not be sold short. In Worcester Holy Cross is host to Providence, loser last week to Springfield.

Up in Maine, the State Series enters its second week, with Bowdoin installed the favorite to win its fifth title in a row. The Polar Bears are undefeated, with only a scoreless tie with Williams to mar their record. Tomorrow they play Bates at Brunswick, while Maine is visiting at Colby. In the Little Three, Wesleyan, possessor of a victory last week over Amherst, plays Coast Guard, Amherst goes to Mass. State, and Williams welcomes Union to Williamstown.

Margaret Simpson of Banff To Spend Winter in Boston

A young lady who began skating on the frozen rivers of northwestern Canada when she was seven years old and who has in her time skated on the glacier high above Lake Louise is now performing her Axel Paulsens and figure eights in Boston.

Margaret Simpson, who attained national fame with her sister, Mary, for pair skating, has been engaged for the winter by the Boston Arena for the benefit of those who would like to master the intricacies of figure skating.

Miss Simpson's engagement here marks her second appearance in Boston, for it will be remembered that she and her sister were featured in the ice show, "Gay Blades," which launched Maribel Vinson on her professional career in 1937.

Their appearance at the Garden was shortly after the sisters turned professional themselves. Their number, called "They Get Their Man," was built around the famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and allowed them to give full scope to their abilities in fancy and acrobatic skating.

Miss Simpson's home is in Banff, a scenic spot in Alberta, where some of the best views of the Canadian Rockies are obtained. Just a little farther west from her home is Lake Louise, another tourist's mecca, which is just below the glacier where she went figure skating.

"That was an interesting experience," she said yesterday following a session at the Arena. "In weather so cold that we couldn't even taste an onion, we scraped off a rink. The actual scraping took most of the day so we had to come back on the next day.

Holes in Ice

"When we got there, we found that the ice, so that skating was impossible. So down we went again to find some burlap bags with which to cover the ice. On the fifth and sixth days after we had planned to skate there, we finally achieved our object."

Miss Simpson, the center of all eyes as she practiced in a bright yellow sweater, green skirt, and white angora jacket, learned figure skating from two well-known skaters, Mayer Labergo, of Austria, and Miss Erna Scharlott of London. Both were instructors at the Winnipeg Winter Club, where she and her sister belonged. In fact, Margaret and Mary held the championship of the club for pair skating, and might have won national championships had it not been for a ruling that girls may not skate together.

Toured Country

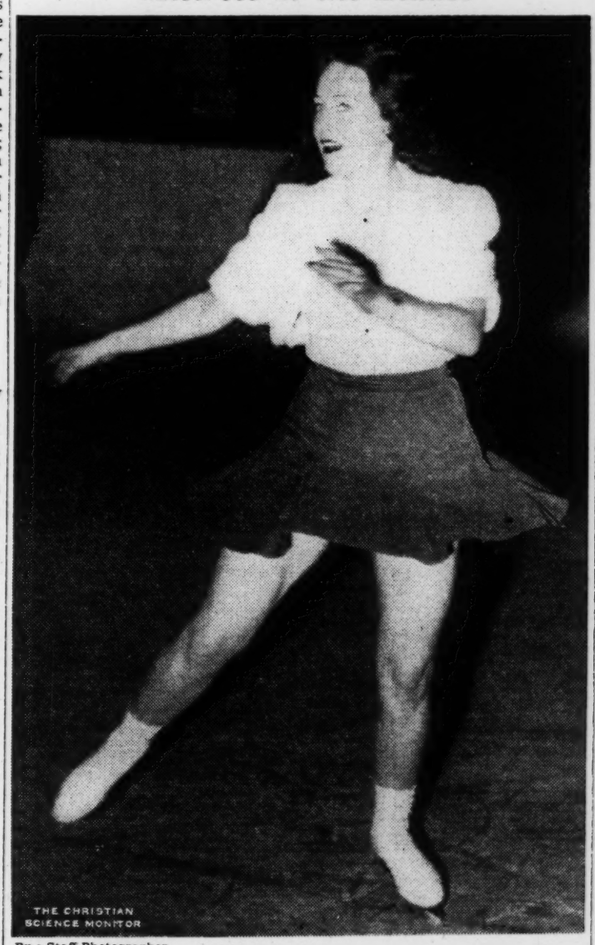
Following their appearance in "Gay Blades," the two sisters toured the country in a show in which they skated on a tank of frozen water, 60 by 40 feet in area.

This winter, her sister is unable to appear with Margaret because of illness. Along with her schedule at the Arena, Miss Simpson plans to do solo numbers with the various ice shows that annually take place in Boston. Both her skating and her features would be an attraction in any such performance.

At the Arena Miss Simpson is associated with Edi Scholdan of London and Vienna, instructor for both the Commonwealth Skating Club and for the St. Botolph Street auditorium.

G. C.

Mistress of the Blades



By a Staff Photographer

Margaret Simpson, who gained wide recognition with her sister Mary for pair skating, has recently arrived in Boston, where she will spend the winter as an instructress in the art of figure skating. She will give her lessons at the Boston Arena on St. Botolph Street.

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by sally bodwell
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Few Pilot Changes in National—Chicago Opens the Major Hockey League Race

Status of N. L. Managers Almost Assured for 1940

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—One change has been made and another still is a vague possibility, but otherwise there seems little chance that new managerial faces will decorate National League clubs next year.

Pie Traynor and the season finished about in a tie at Pittsburgh, with Frankie Frisch promptly signed to pilot the Buccs next year. The status of Gabby Hartnett at Chicago remains a mystery, with the possibility that Hartnett might get tired of being kept on the fence and tell Phil Wrigley to give his job to the bat boy.

Four Signed

Of the other six managers, four already are under contract and the other two know their jobs are as good as under lock and key.

Bill McKechnie of the Reds, Doc Prothro of the Phils, Casey Stengel of Boston, and Bill Terry of the Giants are the four signed. McKechnie started this year with a three-year contract. Prothro's two-year contract still has a year to run, and Terry signed a five-year document two years ago. Stengel was signed last September to curb any ideas he might not be signed.

Terry, despite much criticism and the fact his Giants finished a wobbly fifth, is as much a part of the Giants as the Polo Grounds. In the seven full years that he has been the boss his club has won three pennants and one world title, and finished second or third the other years, this year excepted. A manager with that kind of a record isn't turned loose for one bad season, contract or no contract.

Dodgers Third

Both Durocher and Blades did much better with their clubs than anybody expected. Durocher piloted the Dodgers to third place, and Blades, whose Cardinals looked like something overlooked by the ash man before the season, finished a stout second.

Larry MacPhail has indicated that Durocher is as good as signed, and many believe that only the fact that the item might be tucked away on the market page during football season is keeping the publicity-wise MacPhail from making an announcement right now.

Stormy Spot

The St. Louis club in the past has been a stormy spot for managers, with even a pennant-winner failing as job insurance. Rogers Hornsby was traded after winning the title, but the deal was such that the Cards just couldn't turn it down. They received Frankie Frisch, and cash, for the Rajah, when Frisch alone seemed ample.

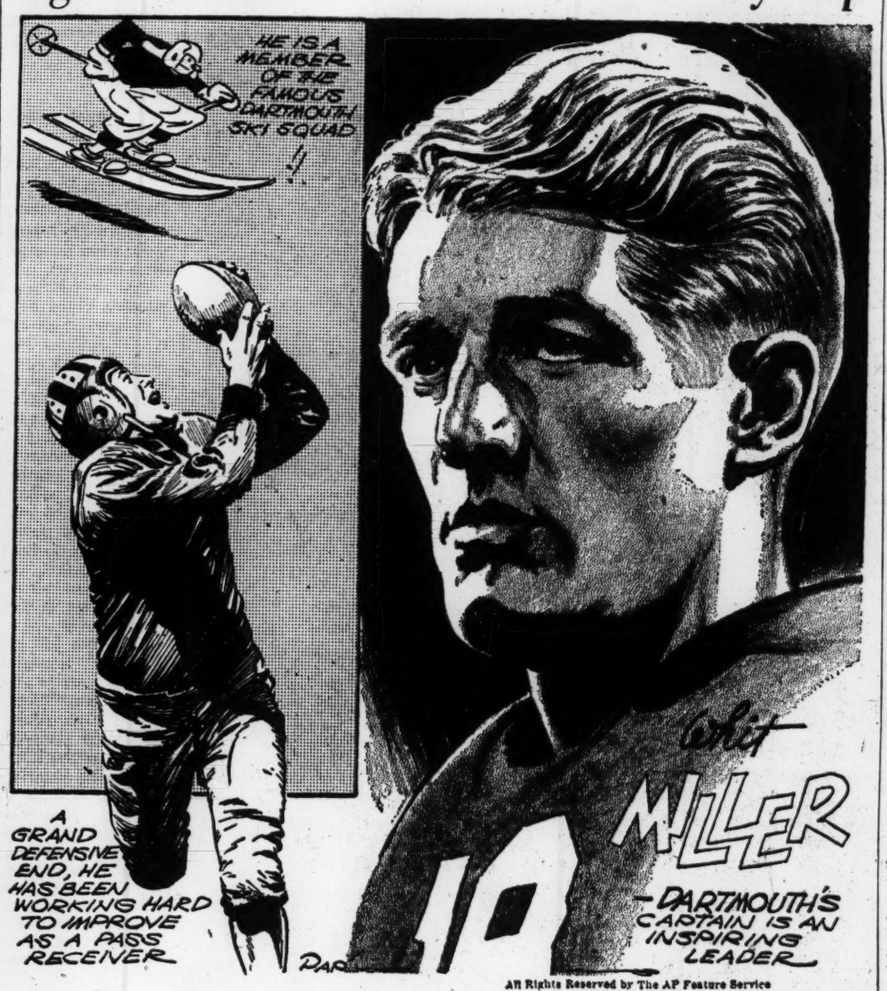
McKechnie was ousted after winning the pennant, but the Cards dropped four straight to the Yanks in the World Series, with no little grumbling on the part of St. Louis fans. He was promptly brought back the next year, however, and it has since been demonstrated that losing four straight to the Yankees is the thing to do.

Prothro Assured

Although his Phils finished last, Doc Prothro would be assured of his job whether he had a holdover contract or not. He is a good manager, and popular, but his material largely was on the debit side.

So all in all, the Cubs excepted, the league managerial front seems to be pretty well set for 1940, marking the first time in three years that less than three new men were hired. Durocher, Blades, and Prothro were all new to their jobs this year, and Stengel and McKechnie took over new duties in 1938, with Hartnett coming in during the season.

Big Green End —*By Pap'*


HE IS A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS DARTMOUTH SKI SQUAD
A GRAND DEFENSIVE END, HE HAS BEEN WORKING HARD TO IMPROVE AS A PASS RECEIVER
Whit MILLER
DARTMOUTH'S CAPTAIN IS AN INSPIRING LEADER

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Whit Miller traveled clear across the continent, from his home in Seattle, Wash., to Hanover, N. H., to attend Dartmouth and play football on the Big Green eleven. How well he has succeeded can be gathered from the fact that he is president of his class and captain of the football team.

Miller was a sensation in his sophomore year when he was the only newcomer to crash into the lineup of the undefeated Green team of 1937. His work fell off somewhat last season as the result of a skiing mishap which kept him from participating in the 1938 spring practice. Even so, he was one of Dartmouth's most alert defensive players and led his teammates in the number of tackles made on kick-offs and punts.

His outstanding play of the 1938 season came in the Harvard game at Boston when he alone spotted an especially deceptive Crimson play and stopped a perfect scoring thrust before it was under way more than 10 steps. He also recovered a Harvard fumble to pave the way for the deciding Dartmouth touchdown in the second half of the same game.

In spring practice this year he showed the confidence and dash of his sophomore year. Most of his spare time in the off-season practice he devoted to his former weakness as a pass receiver and this fall is rated one of the most talented catchers on the squad.

In playing time against major opponents, Miller is the veteran of his eleven. He started in every major contest in his sophomore and junior years and in most of these games played with little relief.

Besides his football activities, Miller is a member of the world-renowned Dartmouth ski squad. Quite likely, he is the only gridder in the country to couple skiing with football as his major intercollegiate sports. —Pap'

Hawks Take First Game From Wings

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks' investment in rookies paid handsome dividends in their initial game of the new season.

The basement dwellers of the National Hockey League last season began the new campaign by nosing out the Detroit Red Wings at the Chicago Stadium last night, 3 to 2.

A crowd of 14,864 saw the Hawks, their ranks bolstered by six yearlings, score the winning goal 71 seconds before the match ended.

Dahlstrom Scores

The Detroit team, which also floundered in the second division last winter after several seasons of championship and near championship hockey, tied the score in the third period, two minutes before Cully Dahlstrom put the game on ice for the Hawks.

Chicago rookies scored the first goal of the new season in the first period. George Allen made the score, assisted by Ab DeMarco, another yearling. Mush March made the other Chicago goal.

Syd Howe scored the first Red Wing goal, assisted by Cecil Dillon, who made the second score without help.

The other five teams in the loop will play their opening games within a week.

Toronto in Exhibition

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Twenty-two-members of Toronto's National Hockey League Club chose up sides last night to play for charity—and their jobs.

The game officially opened the season here and the proceeds went to the Red Cross.

After it was all over, Eddie Powers' Blue had beaten Dick Irvin's Whites, 6-4, but the brand of hockey probably didn't help club officials definitely make selections for a team. Certainly most of the 12,181 who saw the game were bewildered.

It did appear as though Syl Apps, Gordie Drillon, and Bob Davidson will carry the load as they have in the past.

Mackenzie to Providence

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks Hockey Club announced last night Bill MacKenzie, defense man, would be sent to Providence of the International-American League today, subject to immediate recall.

Trojans Expected to Down Stanfords in Nov. 11 Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif. Nov. 3 — After watching Southern California's "Trojans" spear the University of California "Bears" for 26 points—20 of them in one quarter—it would begin to look as though these "Trojans" are going to jab the Stanford "Indians" just about as mercilessly come Nov. 11.

It's hard for us up here in northern California to make such an admission —but "facts is facts" as the public accountants say. Of course there are always upsets. Stanford took one itself last week up at Seattle when the Washingtons outsmarted what was probably a superior ground-gaining squad of Indians.

And when Washington can outsmart the Indians like that in an off-year for the "Huskies" we hear the spectators asking "What will the Trojans, who have both the wit and ability to 'roll' do with the Stanfords?"

Big Game Nov. 25

Personally we think the Stanfords are about on a par with the Californians—which, incidentally, should make the Big Game this Nov. 25 a close-fought affair. And, therefore, barring a late street car carrying all the USC first and second strings to the game the Stanfords will be fortunate to score even once.

But in all fairness to the student body down here at Stanford, and the really splendid spirit of the Indian squad, it is necessary to point out the "ify" side of this USC-Stanford game for which Coach "Tiny" Thornhill is sharpening up his boys' tomahawks and all the quarterbacking "brains" he can get near a grindstone.

On the dark side we find facts, figures, weight, experience, and limitless reserves against the Indians.

On the other side are the following "possibilities":

1. USC will have just come through the battering experience of the crucial game with Oregon State at Portland, Ore. Here the "Trojans" did not outweigh the "Beavers" nor did they have many more capable substitutes than Lon Stiner was able to put on the field for the "Beavers."

May Be Let Down

The stress and strain in preparation for this Oregon State game may result in a natural letdown for the Stanford meet, which the Trojans subconsciously, if not openly, regard as a breather. That's what the UCLA "Bruins" thought about Stanford, and they came away with a 14-14 tie and were fortunate to get it.

2. If the Stanfords don't get smothered by the Santa Clara "Broncos" and come through with the heads-up game Coach Thornhill promises for Nov. 4, they will be on the upswing. These "Indians" are a queer lot and hard to figure out. Sometimes they just r'aar back and fling their tomahawks with unerring accuracy. If this should be one of those days, Coach Howard Jones had better polish up his "Trojan" armor.

3. If USC gets defeated at Oregon State, and bruised whether they lose or win, an inspired Stanford squad might just sneak past with some kind of a win.

Those are some of the "possibilities" the folks down here on the Farm are insisting will result in the season's "most sensational upset." May be so . . . the University of Washington did it last year against the Trojans up at Seattle.

* * *

Off the cuff: Remember that University of California "Ramblers"—College of the Pacific game we urged fans to watch a week ago? The surmise was that after College of Pacific, with the aid of cagey grid-maestro Alonzo Stagg had trapped the University of California varsity 6-0 in the season's opener that the "Ramblers" (Cals subs who scrimmage with opposition plays against the varsity each week) might turn and catch the Staggs.

But not a chance. The Stagg 6-0 win over the varsity was no fluke. For the result of the "Rambler"—College of Pacific game was 32-7 in Coach Staggs favor.

Royal Arch Gunnison

'Here to Stay'

MONTREAL (CP)—The International Baseball League's past season was one of the most successful in its history "almost directly" because of its post-season playoff system, President Frank Shaughnessy said last night.

Shaughnessy, who brought that system to the minor ball circuit, said its success had removed any question of ever discarding it—"it's here to stay."

Bob Feller Still Popular With Folks of Van Meter

VAN METER, Iowa, Nov. 3 (AP)—Bob Feller reached man's estate today but the Iowa farm boy has been doing a man's work for the Cleveland Indians since he was 17.

Baseball's most publicized youngster who returned from the major leagues to get his high school diploma was 21 years old today.

Bob arrived by automobile from Chicago last night and was due to spend today in a quiet fashion at the Feller family's farm home near here.

Popular Youngster

Mrs. William Feller, the attractive mother of the pitcher, said she had "nothing special" planned for the occasion. Bob will spend the day visiting with neighbors and friends and Sunday will attend a dinner with relatives at the Roy Manders home near Adel.

To Van Meter folk, Bob is the same popular youngster who left three years ago to blaze his fastball to major league records.

It's the consensus here that Bob's exploits as a youth are only the beginning of a long career that will rank him with baseball's pitching immortals.

Achievements

Here a few of the Feller achievements before he came a man:

1936—When 17 he struck out 17 Philadelphia hitters to tie the major league single game strikeout record. He won five games and lost three.

1937—Although hampered by a sore arm part of the season, he won nine and lost seven. Twice he struck out 12 Yankees.

1938—Established major league record by fanning 18 Detroit batters, but lost the game, 4-to-1. He won 17 games and lost 11.

1939 — Became the American League hero in the All-Star game by allowing only one hit in 3 2-3 innings. After relieving Tommy Bridges, who had loaded the bases, Feller forced Arky Vaughan to hit into a double play before 62,000 fans.

Fanned 246 batters during the season, largest number since Walter Johnson whiffed 303 in 1912. He won 24 and lost nine.

Not bad going for a kid.

Biff Jones—Two Team Coach

LINCOLN, Neb. Nov. 3 (AP)—They're beginning to call Major L. M. "Biff" Jones the two team coach in Nebraska, and that's not double talk either.

For the undefeated Cornhusker football squad is rolling along, gaining momentum like a snowball, and to date has four victories and a tie. Last year at the same time Nebraska was suffering through its worst season with four losses and a tie.

The genial but close-lipped "biffer" has a terse explanation for the reversal of form in one short year: "Had a lot of sophomores last year; got a few experienced players this year."

Two Teams

What the Major doesn't bring out is that he has two teams of nearly equal quality this season and plenty of capable reserves for every spot.

The team designated as No. 1 is composed of three seniors, six juniors and two sophomores. Team No. 2 is made up of one senior, four juniors and six sophomores. Out of a squad of about 50 athletes, only five men have not seen game service.

Team No. 1 produced the touchdown which tied Indiana 7-7 in the opener, but it was team No. 2 that downed Minnesota 6-0. The first stringers came back to nose out Iowa State 10-7, then the second eleven blanked Baylor 20-0. The two teams collaborated in brushing aside Kansas State 25-9.

Stars Lacking

Individual stars are lacking but standouts include Halfbacks Herman Rohrig and Harry Hopp, triple threat men who play on different elevens, halfbacks Walter Luther and Bob De Fruiter, and Fullback Vike Francis, a brother of Nebraska's former All-America Sam Francis. Rohrig, Hopp, and Luther are juniors, and De Fruiter and Francis are sophomores. Major Jones, making use of his Army training, calls up his reserves frequently, but usually employs either of the two teams in a complete unit.

All but seven of the half a hundred squad members will be eligible next year. But the Major doesn't talk about that.

Toe Blake Signs

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (CP)—Toe Blake, left winger who led the National Hockey League in scoring last season, signed his 1939-40 contract with Canadiens, Montreal's league entry, yesterday.

Blake had been a holdout with Marty Barry, who has yet to sign. Terms of Blake's contract were not disclosed, but President Ernie Savard said the player received a "substantial increase."

Meantime, Manager Jules Dugal announced Canadiens will wind up their pre-season training Saturday. The Habitants turn out against Chicago Black Hawks Sunday for their first game of the season.

Red Cross 'Football Day'

LONDON (CP)—The Scottish Football Association has named Saturday, May 4, 1940, as Red Cross "Football Day," when every club in Scotland of all grades will be asked to play for that objective.

Spring Training

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians baseball team will return to New Orleans next year for spring training, Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka said yesterday, "unless something entirely unforseen comes up."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Ousted owners of New York Americans threatened injunction to halt team from opening National League hockey season at Chicago under league-controlled ownership.

Five Years Ago

Pro football Detroit Lions scored upon for the first time in eight games but defeated Pittsburgh Pirates 40-7.

College Football

Results Nov. 2

At Marshall, Mo.: Central College 0, Missouri Valley 26.
At Anderson, S. C.: Catawba 26, Erskine 7.
At Helena, Mont.: Whitworth College 4, Carroll College 6.
At Jackson, Miss., Mississippi College 29, Millsaps 0.

Leading Scorer Gives Credit To Blocker O'Brien

CLARION, Pa., Nov. 3 (AP)—The East's touchdown king, William Edward Sheridan of Clarion State Teachers College, modestly gives most of the credit for his scoring leadership to an unpublicized blocking back, "Big Joe" O'Brien.

The curly-haired stocky halfback, who somehow has picked up the nickname of "Baldy-Bobo," has scored nine touchdowns and eight points after touchdowns in five games for 62 points—more than half of his team's total of 105 points.

But Sheridan believes fullback O'Brien, who clears the way to the goal line for Bill, deserves a lot of the glory.

"You have to remember that the best back in the world is useless without blockers out there in front of him," he said. "All credit that can possibly be given to my gridiron success this year goes wholeheartedly to O'Brien, in my opinion one of the most outstanding blocking fullbacks in this section of the country."

It has been largely Bill's scoring that put Clarion up among the East's unbeaten and untied teams. Only Catholic University tops the Teachers.

Foxx Flies to Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (CP)—Jimmy Foxx, slugging Boston Red Sox first baseman, joined with 1,300 other baseball fans Nov. 1 at the ninth annual banquet of the Niagara Falls Baseball Association. Foxx flew 1,800 miles from St. Petersburg, Fla., to attend the meeting as guest speaker.

Foxx, who staged a comeback in 1938 to lead the American League batters, left St. Petersburg Sunday.

Northern Stars Help South

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3—The War-Between-the-States tradition of southern football is getting a lot of wear and tear these days under the feet of Yankee youngsters who prefer Cotton Belt educational facilities to their own.

After all, what does the rebel yell mean to a boy from Rochester (N. Y. of Minn.)?

Also going is the No. 1 intersectional pre-game pep talk of the southern football coach—how "we was robbed" at Appomattox.

Complete History

Time was when a southern team got a complete course in history of the Confederacy on each trip above the Mason-Dixon line.

By kick-off time, each player had the idea that it was up to him, personally, to avenge the "lost cause."

But now, with the Yanks moving in for the climate and a college education (if necessary the scouts will throw in a southern accent), the "lost cause" spell doesn't click.

No Need Now

Then too, Dixie coaches don't especially need it now. They have what the Confederacy lacked—northern resources.

Note North Carolina's victory over New York University. No scion of Stonewall Jackson "stomped" the Violets. A high stepper from the Bronx, George Stirnweiss, was the spark plug.

Mississippi Yankee

And when the Carolinians swept over Pennsylvania, two Tarheel stars, Paul Severin and Carl Suntheimer, both Pennsylvanians, couldn't have been thinking of Picket's charge at Gettysburg.

Even the Rebels of the University of Mississippi, the State which sent Jefferson Davis to head the Confederacy, have a Yankee quarterback, Bill Schneller of Springfield, Ill. Twenty Duke squad members sound their "r's" firmly.

George Cafego, head man for the Tennessee Volunteers, the nation's No. 1 team, is from "up North." Two fellow West Virginians, James Coleman and Marshall Shires, and an Ohioan, Ed Molinski, are also doing their part for Tennessee.

Erickson Leads College Scorers In Soccer Loop

New England College Soccer Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	P.C.
Springfield	3	0	0	6	1.000
Wesleyan	4	0	1	9	.900
Yale	4	0	1	9	.900
Harvard	3	1	0	6	.750
Williams	3	1	0	6	.750
Amherst	1	1	2	4	.500
Mass. State	2	2	0	4	.500
Tufts	1	2	2	4	.400
Dartmouth	2	4	0	4	.333
Brown	1	3	0	2	.250
Connecticut	0	3	0	0	.000
Trinity	0	2	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	5	0	0	.000

Games This Week

Friday—Amherst vs. Mass. State; Saturday—Brown vs. Connecticut, Dartmouth vs. Yale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—Four goals last week enabled Erickson of Yale to take over the individual scoring lead among the New England college soccer players, according to the latest league statistics released by Thomas W. Taylor, of Brown, league secretary. Erickson who has scored 11 times, replaced Echkardt of Dartmouth, leader since the start of the season.

Echkardt, with nine, and Kelley of Tufts, with six, are the only players to score more than five goals so far.

Springfield, chalking up its third straight victory, retained its hold on first place in the team standing. Yale and Wesleyan kept pace in second place with victories over Trinity and Amherst.

Leading scorers:

Erickson, Yale 11, Echkardt, Dartmouth 9, Kelley, Tufts 6, F. Waters, Wesleyan 5, W. Waters, Wesleyan 5, Coleman, Amherst 5, Hutchins, Yale 5, De Schweinitz, Dartmouth 3, Richardson, Williams 3, Van Person, Yale 3, Mendell, Harvard 3, Garrington, Yale 3, Adams, Brown 2, Josefowitz, M. I. T., 2, Pond, Wesleyan 2, Woods, Amherst, 2, Milliken, Yale 2, Munro, Springfield 2, Murphy, Harvard 2, Holmes, Williams 2, Deane, Dartmouth 2, Mullaney, Mass. State, 2, Bijur, Brown 2, Page, Harvard 2.

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The Home Forum

Shopping With Li in Peking

EVERY HOUR spent with Li was an education and an adventure. He is a Peking rickshaw puller, but he stands quite apart from and above the thousands of other men who pull their black lacquered vehicles through those colorful streets.

* * *

Diminished collections of porcelains and pictures are kept in the Forbidden City in Peking, in the side halls round the courts. When Li took me there, I was a little surprised to have him come in with me to see them. He did not go round peering dutifully into every case, as I did. However long I took, he would spend the time in studying one or two, or at the most three, things, and as I was leaving he would call my attention to them. His taste was fine.

"You like old things?" he asked. "I, too. Maybe I can help you little. First, I take you to perhaps three, four shops, all with ver' good things. Real, not im'tation. Ver' 'spence. We cannot buy. But nev' mind. Shopman my friend. Then afterward I take you to some shops where *nothing* real—all im'tation!" He laughed. "That way you see diff'rence ver' quick. This best way to learn. What you think? You like do this?"

* * *

Often, afterward, Li would stop before one or other old lacquered door, set in the endless gray wall of a dusty desolate hutung, and clack the ornamental brass knocker. When the door opened, we would see a gray wall, usually with a flowering tree or a tub of lotus before it; a wall which ensured privacy in the court and low buildings behind. Once motioned past, smiling, young, long-gowned clerks would come out to welcome us from the rooms around the sides of the court, greeting Li as an old acquaintance, and ushering us to the room at the far end which was usually fitted up as the shop. There, while we were inspecting Han pottery and Sung porcelain, a slight stir among the clerks would indicate the entrance of the master, an older man who, after we had admired the contents of that room and he had explained the value of certain pieces, would invite us through a further door into a court beyond and thence into another roomful of treasures at the end of it. From the side rooms, built around these courts, curious faces of children and women peeped at us through the oyster-shell lattices at the windows. Cats walked along the low gray-tiled roofs, picking their way over tangled loofah vines; and, at our approach, Pekinese puppies waked up from sunny doorsills, barking shrilly and jingling their bells.

After we had left, having been escorted to the street door with many smiling bows, Li would say: "Now we go to usual curio shop. Few things good. Many new, im'tation old. Now we see what you remember."

Then in those fascinating little shops, whose crowded windows line both sides of the long lane known as Liu-Li-Chang, Li would come up to me with a bowl and ask in English: "What you think this?—Real, not real?" Or he would say: "That piece there good im'tation. Im'tation Ming, im'tation Sung?" He would call my attention to details of certain pictures, explaining why a Chinese thought them admirable, and the owners, seeing our interest and our leisure, would bring out, one after another, their better and better things; for the East will not show its best till you prove yourself able to appreciate it.

* * *

Money was not particularly important to Li, but justice was. He always bought for me far cheaper than I could for myself, though I speak Chinese; but I shall always remember his comment when I showed him a certain beautiful little piece of old brass that I had bought to use as a paper-weight. In many places along the wide sidewalks of the main streets, arrays of things were spread out before the passersby—odd doorknobs, old pictures, red wooden spoons, broken fountain pens, dishes, bits of blackwood carving—and the prices asked were low. Li was waiting by his rickshaw, and I carried my treasure back to him.

"Look, Li!—For only twenty cents!"

He looked at it soberly. "Ver' nice," he answered. "Many poor people in Peking now. They must sell good things too cheap just to eat."

* * *

But at another time, when he was bargaining for some old pictures, fairy folk carrying sheafs of peonies and orchids and trailing pink crab-blossom, his reaction was different. What the East wants over a price is not a tame surrender, but a hard contest for a fair outcome; and Li, like his opponents, enjoyed the contest of wits which provoked all his powers of argument and persuasion. He had made a final offer and gone out into the street. My cue was to follow him; but, as the shopkeeper showed no signs of yielding, I offered a compromise price and went out to tell Li what I had done. The humorous smile with which he always greeted me left his face.

"What you do that for?" he asked harshly. "You offer 'leven dollars those pictures when I said five enough!"

"But, Li, if we go away, maybe somebody else will buy them first. And I *want* them!"

For a moment, I thought he was going to wash his hands of me altogether.

"This waste money. He give for six, maybe seven. That right price."

Then suddenly he relented; a thought had struck him and he smiled.

"Any other picture in there that you like? That picture of mountain and stream ver' nice. Have tear little, but ver' old. You like that?"

"Yes."

"Well, you come in with me and choose how many you like, four, five more, and we explain to this man that you buy those pictures you like and these extra ones *all* for 'leven dollars."

* * *

He was smiling again, like a strong man advancing to victory, and re-entered the shop with his head high and a swagger to his shoulders. He addressed the owner now in a friendly man-to-man attitude, and somehow quickly made his point. The chosen pictures were deftly rolled up again, and everyone in the shop followed us out to the street smiling and carrying pictures. Li stowed them safely around me in the rickshaw, laughing and jesting with the shopfolk, who seemed as pleased as he.

After we had gone on, traveling through the shadowy labyrinth of hutungs with the crescent riding clear and pale in the sky above, Li turned his head to speak to me.

"*Kuniang*, please nev' do this 'gain. If you pay that price for those things, of course shop-man think Li no look after you. He think I come back afterward want share profit with shop, like other rickshaw-men do. This not Li's way. 'Spose you lose money this way I must feel shame that I not look after you properly, not take 'nough care of you. But get four extra pictures, this good! This all right!" He laughed and jogged on well-content.

* * *

Li behaved in interesting shops just as he did in museums. His unenvious study and occasional quiet questions relative to such and such a piece should have been enough of a lesson to me; but, when one is visiting a lot of shops, it is hard not to become greedy over beautiful things, like a magpie. So once, after we had left a shop full of old, beautiful and expensive things, I told Li that the things I really wanted most I could never afford.

"Nev' mind buying things," Li answered earnestly. "You mustn't think that way. You must just look at something you like ver' hard so will remember it. That the way. Just look at beaut'ful thing ver' careful, so you can surely remember,—shape, color, ever'-thing. Money not matter. All you really need is eyes—Before, many times, I used to bring ver' rich people to these shops. They would buy, but they not see diff'rence between what is ver' good and what is not so good. 'Nother thing, s'pose afterward we speak about this or that thing they had bought few days 'go, they not remember it at all. This because they not really look."

His tone changed. "You look at me and you think: 'Oh, Li,—he's poor man, pulls rickshaw,—he can never have beaut'ful things.'" He laughed. "I have little money, sure 'nough,—but here," he tapped his forehead, "I have hundreds beaut'ful things. I can see them whenever I like. When I run long way with rickshaw, when I wait for someone in the street, always I can think of beaut'ful things, because I have eyes."

POCETTA SAUNDERS

By Courtesy of The Frick Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY": *A Painting by Gerard Terborch*

YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL women were painted often by the Dutch artist, Gerard Terborch (ca 1617-1681). Born in Zwolle, he was first taught by his father. He traveled extensively, but later settled in his native land, where he gained for himself the rank of prominent Dutch "Little Master."

This portrait in the Frick Collection shows in pose, drawing, and color the master's characteristic traits of delicacy and grace.

"Let love be without dissimulation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LET LOVE be without dissimulation" (Romans 12:9). Paul wrote these words to the Romans many centuries ago, and we read them and take them to ourselves today. Paul told his readers that their "love" was to be "perfectly sincere," as Weymouth puts it; they were to express a kindness that was from the heart.

The conventions of everyday usage have given a grace to our tongues which often allows us to speak pleasing words, and we should probably be surprised if we were told that they were insincere. "Everyone talks that way," we would protest; and sometimes, indeed, the conventions are so well understood that it would seem foolish to object. But Paul was speaking of the things of the heart, that human heart which is so deceitful, and which is always bargaining for itself and for its own desires.

"Let love be without dissimulation"! How much of that pure love do we know? In the human realm, the love of parents for their children comes, perhaps, closest to it. But all can learn to love sincerely and unselfishly if they wish to do so. Indeed, until they do so the world will not have peace.

On pages 249 and 250 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of divine Love: "What a word! I am in awe before it. Over what worlds on worlds it hath range and is sovereign! the underived, the incomparable, the infinite All of good, the *alone* God, is Love." Divine Love, God, and His perfect image, man, are all that exist, and as we comprehend this truth, we begin to see the reflection of Love everywhere.

Christian Science teaches that the love which is without dissimulation is the only true love, and that it reflects divine Love. As our human affections submit to divine Love, we express true sincerity. What a wonderful world it would be if our actions were dictated by the love which is without dissimulation! How few broken treaties, and how few broken hearts, there would be! Hypocrisy would diminish until it finally disappeared, and Love would be acknowledged as supreme.

Our affections, to be enduring, should always express a love of the good and the true. It is possible for men so to deceive themselves that they give their human affections temporarily to unworthy objects. Children may be trained in loyalty to false and corrupt ideals, so that they think they are being loyal when they are only being used by the malicious forces of self-interest and greed. On the other hand, certain persons pride themselves on their sincerity when they are only giving way to wrong and unloving thoughts. The human heart is "desperately wicked," as the Bible tells us (Jeremiah 17:9), and comparatively few are honest and clear-sighted enough to understand their real motives. But we can all learn more of Love and manifest more of it in our daily lives.

"Let love be without dissimulation"! Here is an ideal that all of us can begin today to follow. Knowing that divine Love is the only Love we can in reality express, we may begin to be a little more honest with ourselves and with others. When our words are loving, we can be sure that we really mean them; that we can accomplish what they promise. We can make sure that they do not raise false hopes.

Christian Science points out the road to Truth in clear terms. It teaches that evil has no real existence, and that all evil will be eventually uncovered and destroyed. A Christian Scientist was once concerned in a situation where dishonesty seemed rife. The words of the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 28:17), "Hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies," came to his thought and brought him peace. Shortly afterwards, during a conversation, he let pass, unthinkingly and through forgetfulness, a trifling misstatement about a friend. Later, he found he could not get his friend out of his thought, and, on examining his thinking, he suddenly recalled that inadvertently he had tacitly misrepresented him earlier in the day. The mistake was soon corrected, and the Scientist was grateful to realize that the unconscious "lie" in his own thought had been swept away by the action of Truth. In this case it was a question of mere forgetfulness, but no inaccuracy is too small to be uncovered, and no injustice too great to be remedied, when we submit our thinking to divine Mind. And, as this Christian Scientist increasingly found, dishonesty of every kind yields to the application of spiritual truth.

Love is always without dissimulation in real being. Here there is no misrepresentation, no hypocrisy, no evil speaking, no lying, no deceit. Christ, Truth, is supreme.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Milování buď bez pokrytství"

Překlad článku o Křesťanske Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této strance

"MILOVÁNÍ BUĎ BEZ pokrytství" (Řím. 12:9). Pavel napsal tato slova Římanům před mnohými staletími, my pak je čteme a osvojujeme si je dnes. Pavel řekl svým čtenářům, že jejich láska má býti "dokonale upřímná", jak překládá Weymouth; že mají vyjadřovati vlídnost vycházející ze srdce.

Konvenčnost denního obcování dala našemu jazyku laskavost, jež nám často dovoluje mluviti líbivá slova, a asi bychom byli překvapeni, kdyby se nám řeklo, že nejsou upřímná. Namítli bychom: "Vždyť každý tak mluví;" a někdy vskutku jest této konvenčnosti tak dobře porozuměno, že by se zdálo pošetilé činit námitky. Avšak Pavel mluvil o věcech srdce, toho lidského srdce, jež je tak klamavé a jež stále smlouvá pro sebe a pro své vlastní tužby.

"Milování buď bez pokrytství"! Kolik známe z této čisté lasky? V lidské říši ji snad nejblíže přichází láska rodičů k dětem. Avšak všichni lidé se mohou naučiti milovati upřímně a nesobecky, přeji-li si tak. Ba, dokud tak neučiní, nebude míru na světě.

Na stránce 249. a 250. v "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšených spisech) píše Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, o božské Lásce: "Jaké to slovo! Stojím v úctě před ním. Nad kolika světy a světy má vládu a je svrchované! To, co není od ničeho jiného odvozeno, co nelze s ničím srovnati, nekonečné Vše dobra, jediný to Bůh, jest Láska." Božská Láska, Bůh, a Jeho dokonalý obraz, člověk, jsou vše, co existuje, a pochopíme-li tuto pravdu, začínáme spatřovati zrcadlení Lásky všude.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že láska, jež jest bez pokrytství, jest jedinou pravou láskou, a že zrcadlí božskou Lásku. Poddávají-li se naše lidské náklonnosti božské Lásce, vyjadřujeme pravou upřímnost. Jak podivuhodný byl by svět, kdyby naše konání byla diktována láskou, jež je bez pokrytství! Jak málo porušených smluv a jak málo zlomených srdcí by bylo! Pokrytectví by ubývalo až by na konec zmizelo, a Láska by byla uznána za svrchovanou.

Aby naše náklonnosti byly trvalé, měly by vždy vyjadřovati lásku k tomu, co je dobré a pravdivé. Lidem je možno tak oklamávati samy sebe, že obracejí své lidské náklonnosti dočasně k předmětům nehodným. Děti jsou třeba vychovávány v oddanosti k falešným a mravně nezdravým ideálům takže mysli, že jsou věrné, když jsou jen využívány zlomyslnou moci sobeckých zájmů a hrabivosti. Na jiné straně se pak jisti lidé chlubí svou upřímnosti, když pouze projevují urážlivé a nelaskave myšlenky. Lidské srdce je "nejpřevrácenější," jak nám Bible praví (Jeremiáš 17:9) a poměrně málo lidí je dostatečně poctivých a jasnozřivých, aby porozumělo svým vlastním pohnutkám. Můžeme se však všichni naučiti více o Lásce a více ji projevovati ve svém denním žití.

"Milování buď bez pokrytství"! Zde jest ideál, který každý z nás může dnes počít sledovati. Víme-li, že božská Láska jest jedinou Láskou, kterou můžeme ve skutečnosti vyjadřovati, můžeme počít býti o něco poctivější sami k sobě i k jiným. Jsou-li naše slova láskyplná, můžeme býti jisti, že je opravdu míníme; že můžeme splniti, co slibují. Můžeme zařídíti, aby nevzbuzovala naděje falešné.

Křesťanská Věda vyznačuje cestu k Pravdě v jasných výrazech. Učí, že zlo nemá skutečné existence a že všechno zlo bude jednou bezpečně odhaleno a zničeno. Jeden Křesťanský Vědec ocitl se jednou v situaci, která zdánlivě oplývala nepoctivostí. Napadla ho slova proroka Izaiáše (Izaiáš 28:17): "Zamete to omylné útočiště krupobití" a přinesla mu mír. Krátce na to nechal při jedné rozmluvě z bezmyšlenkovitosti a zapomětlivosti projíti lehkovážnou nespravnost o jednom příteli. Později shledal, že onen přítel mu nejde z mysli, a zkoumaje své myšlení upamatoval se náhle, že před tím z nepozornosti mlčky připustil, aby byl nepravdivě vylíčen. Omyl byl záhy napraven a onen Vědec byl vděčen když si uvědomil, že neuvědomělá lež v jeho myšlenkách byla zametena činnosti Pravdy. V tomto případě to bylo otázkou pouhé zapomětlivosti, leč žádná nepřesnost není příliš malou, aby se nedala odstraniti, a žádná nespravedlivost příliš velikou, aby se nedala napraviti, podřídíme-li své myšlení božské Mysli. A, jak tento Křesťanský Vědec stále častěji shledával, nepoctivost každého druhu ustupuje před použitím duchovní pravdy.

Láska je vždy bez pokrytství ve skutečném bytí. Zde není mylného vyličování, pokrytectví, zlého mluvení, lži, klamu. Kristus. Pravda, je vládcem.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Petition in Autumn

Now at this moment when the world is ripe,
And all the air tastes sweet upon the lips,
Like honey; while the vineyard sweetly drips
In aromatic purple, let me wipe
All fruitlessness forever from my life—
The fear of self that measures by the length
Of yardage only, or that pits frail strength
Of beauty against that of carnal strife.
Let all disharmony and frustrate clutch
On things unequal vanish with the leaf
Which has its summer finished, and its grief.
Let me be filled with beauty as I touch
The meaning of what now is being stored,
So that no winter's icy hands on mine
Shall have the power to chill me. From that vine
That yields forever let my draft be poured.

PEARL STRACHAN

Russet

In fall comes russet,
Russet fruit among
The rosy apples and, thick on their boughs,
Are russet oak leaves hung,
The smoldering embers of the year's desire
Which burst forth in the maple's ruddy fire.

And in the gardens
Where delicate flowers hang
Their heads with frost, rusty chrysanthemums
Bloom with their woodsy tang.
In fall comes russet to garden, orchard, wood,
Before the whiteness of the winter's mood.

MARJORIE KNAPP

A Lady of the Eighteenth Century

IT WAS A brilliant period in English literature. Burke, Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other stars of the first magnitude were in the very zenith of their brightness. The famous Blue Stocking Club was then in all its glory. . . . Into this circle of princely intellect Hannah More was introduced in 1773. She was then on a visit to London in company with her sister Sarah. Her fame had preceded her and she found a cordial welcome. Most of all she was anxious to see that wonder of the age—"the great Dr. Johnson." Calling at Sir Joshua's one day, she learned that Dr. Johnson was within. Her friends tried to moderate her eagerness by telling her of his moody fits, and that he would be as likely to turn his back upon her as to give her an appropriate salutation. Nothing, however, could repress her eagerness. She entered the room where he was, and was most agreeably surprised when he arose and saluted her with a verse of her own poetry. . . .

Her introduction to that much-abused class, the book publishers—between whom and authors there is presumed to be an irrepressible conflict—was on this wise: As yet she was known only as a lady of rare accomplishments and a splendid conversationalist. At home, in the winter of 1775, she said to her sisters, "I have been so fed with praise, I think I will venture to try what my real value is by writing a slight poem." Within a fortnight, "Sir Eldred of the Bower," a legendary tale, was completed; and the "Bleeding Rock," written some years before, revised, and both ready for the press. With these she presented herself before Cadell, the well-known publisher. He at once agreed to publish them, and gave her forty guineas for the copyright, promising, if she could ascertain what Goldsmith received for his "Deserted Village," to increase the sum to that amount. Hannah More's connection with this publishing-house, so auspiciously commenced, continued through a period of forty years. . . .

We must now give an excerpt from one of Hannah's letters, which will illustrate, better than any description, her cordial relations to another celebrity. "Let me tell you," says she, "a ridiculous circumstance which happened the other day. After dinner Garrick took up the Monthly Review—civil gentlemen, by the by, these monthly reviewers—and read 'Sir Eldred' with all his grace and pathos. I think I never was so ashamed in my life; but he read it so superlatively that I cried like a child. Only think, what a scandalous thing to cry at the reading of one's own poetry! I could have beaten myself; for it looked as if I thought it was very moving, which, I can truly say, is far from being the case. But the beauty of the jest lies in this: Mrs. Garrick twinkled as well as I, and made as many apologies for crying at her husband's reading as I did for crying at my own verses. *She* got out of the scrape by pretending that she was touched by the story, and *I* by saying the same thing of the reading."—From "Queenly Women, Crowned and Uncrowned," by S. W. WILLIAMS, A. M. (1885).

The Painted Carts of Sicily

NOTHING ELSE IN Palermo gives so radiant a note of color to out-of-door life as the painted carts. They are all over Sicily, and they are nowhere else in the world. The Sicilian cart is a boxed platform on two wheels. The wheels are high as the pony or donkey that pulls it. To that extent it is like the carts common to all Mediterranean shores. But it is unlike all others . . . in that every inch of surface is radiant with highly tinted decoration.

None of the colors is conventional, but pink or blue, green, orange, yellow or red, is different from any such shade you ever saw before. They are played off artfully in patterns which make sunbursts of the hubs and spokes and rims. They make a frieze of the shafts with a delicate repetition of the signs of the zodiac. They give a curious naturalness to faces carved like beautiful gargoyles on any projecting ends. It is said these faces are sometimes family portraits, though oftener they are angels and titular saints.

But it is the painting on the panels of the boxing that gives individuality to all these carts as a class, and to each cart in particular, for never are two carts decorated alike. The subjects of these paintings are the events of the civil and military history of Sicily, the epics of the poets, the stories of sacred history; and, accompanying each picture, its subject is set out in a lettered frieze. It is said that if the galleries and libraries of Sicily were to disappear, one could, from a study of the panels of the carts, reconstruct its history and literature.

The carter dresses his pony or donkey much more elaborately than his wife or daughters. The harness is gay with one of the primary colors, and is made gayer with tassels and fringes, with pyramids of many colored, dancing feathers rising above the head and saddle, with bells and pendants of jingling metals, and with the bits of mirror sewed on all the straps and bands like a coster's buttons, but alive with sunbeams as the proud bearer patters along the pavements.

What loads these carts will bear, and the beasts will haul, is beyond believing. But it is largely a matter of distribution of weight to form a perfect balance fore and aft the axle. They are seen every day, and everywhere, for they are the haulers and scavengers of the city, and the freight trains of the country. To foreign eyes their ornate beauty seems a bit incongruous in such service. They appear more happily employed on holidays, when the box is set with chairs and benches, and family and friends pile in—eight or ten, sitting and standing, is no excessive load—to add the high note of gay dresses and shirts and scarfs and caps and gaudy jewelry to the general blaze of cart and harness and trappings.—From "Islands of the Mediterranean," by PAUL WILSTACH. (New York: McBride.)

Choice

A memory of some one
May be like evening's peace,
When winds of day are quiet,
When day's confusions cease—

Or like gay vanished laughter,
A merry, tender word
That through life's tangled musings
Comforting is heard—

Or like a summons bravely
Cheering us to meet
With courage high the darkened
Valleys of defeat—

Or like a song that lingers
In some one's memory long:
If one should choose, what could be
Lovelier than a song?

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1939

Building Boom: Is It Linked To Foreign Trade?

Mass production of low-cost, prefabricated cylindrical houses for export proposed.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Moving to Africa or Trinidad? How about taking a good house along with you?"

If anyone but Corwin Willson, engineer of Flint, Mich., had asked that question, this columnist might have replied: "Don't be silly. An automobile aboard ship is all right; but a house . . . never." Yet this was Mr. Willson speaking, a housing expert with the vision of a Bel Geddes.

So we listened, not with incredulity, but with serious consideration to Mr. Willson's proposition of building homes "for exportation" to communities and continents where people have small incomes, so small, in fact, that practically no attention is given to housing designs and comfortable shelter. Housing, he said, is no mere neighborhood problem, but an international puzzle to be tackled with an international perspective. This can be done, he added, only by developing a prefabricated house capable of shipment to any part of the globe.

In any other age, that idea might have sounded fantastic. Even in this period of advanced research, some skepticism attends Mr. Willson's claims that it is possible to build a frameless, cylindrical type of house, using plywood, compo-boards, fiber, sheet-metal, and insulation boards, costing less than $1,000 and possible of shipment in parts for assembling on the home site. Yet, the principle of the thing is so sound that builders listen to Mr. Willson with more than casual interest, as do the poor families, accustomed, as Mr. Willson says, to living "like woodchucks in hovels or holes in the ground."

"The great trouble is," said the engineer, "that we are not yet industrially mature enough to realize that just as raw materials flow from world markets, so must end materials be designed and priced so as to flow back into those markets. When we tackle and solve the design of the export house, we automatically solve the design of a home for low-income families and begin to supply a legitimate international need."

Shells of the houses are not at this time available, since research has not been completed. But plans call for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, service room, porches, and most of the features of the average $6,000 house for something between $250 to $2,500, depending upon the number of rooms. One 16-sided roundhouse has two bedrooms, bath, kitchen and living room, the size and shape of half-a-circle 20 feet in diameter.

According to the designer, a superior house using his methods of construction can be built to meet all requirements of the average low-incomed family for about $850. This house would not be designed to take the place of houses now costing $3,000 to $5,000, since 65 per cent of the American population, he declared, cannot afford or expect to live in such expensive homes. Mr. Willson's goal is a house that will provide for the reasonable comfort of families within the price they can pay.

* * *

Emphatic gains in building contracts in Boston's Metropolitan District from $49,344,000 for the first nine months of 1938 as compared with $60,839,000 this year were reported today by Dodge Reports. Strength of residential building was indicated in the comparative figures of $16,450,000 in 1938 against $23,216,000 for this year.

Berkeley Street Bridge Is Open Once More

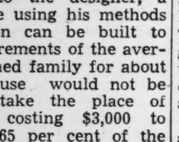
The reopening of the Berkeley Street bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad tracks, was announced by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland today.

The bridge, between Columbus Avenue and Chandler Street, near Castle Square, has been closed since April 28 for rebuilding, as a PWA project at a cost of $60,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; gentle to moderate northwest and west winds.



New England States: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight. Saturday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds over south portion, and moderate northwest or west over north portion, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

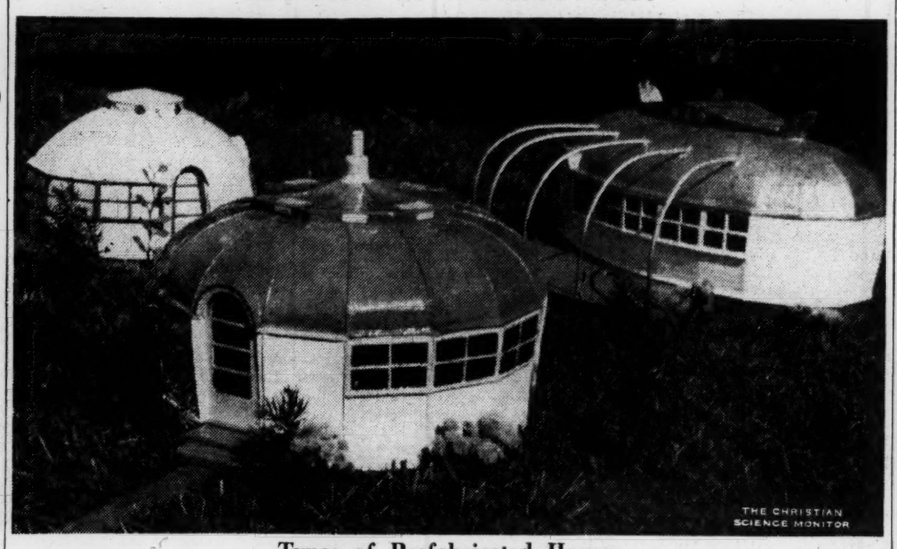
	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	20	20
Chicago	37	35	New Orleans	54	54
Denver	25	25	New York	38	36
Helena	35	35	Norfolk	49	47
Kansas City	22	22	Philadelphia	38	38
Los Angeles	58	58	St. Louis	36	35
Miami	71	68	San Francisco	53	53
			Washington	37	37

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 3.
B—Minimum, November 2.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:26 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:08 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

Homes of Tomorrow?



Types of Prefabricated Houses

Sixteen-sided houses proposed for exportation by Corwin Willson, Michigan Research Expert. They range in size from one to five rooms.

Bay State Governor's Race Starts in Debate Over Tax

The Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign is on!

Although the November, 1940, election is more than a year away, two candidates expected to be adversaries in the 1940 fight for Chief Executive, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, are publicly grappling over the 2-cent cigarette tax.

Democratic Mr. Dever, in a statement last night, implied that Republican Governor Saltonstall was a Tory because of his expressed opinion that tax measures are not subject to referenda, an opinion contrary to action taken by the Attorney General in approving as admissible a recently filed petition for a referendum on the cigarette tax. The Governor had claimed if the cigarette tax was made subject to a referendum it would constitute a serious blow to representative government.

Dever Statement

To the Saltonstall objection to the Dever ruling, the Attorney General stated:

"The contention made by those who disagree with my ruling is not novel. It was the contention of the Tories who opposed the American Revolution. They, too, believed the people should have no voice in matters of taxation. I prefer not to be a present-day Tory."

Governor Saltonstall immediately replied:

"The whole theory behind this temporary cigarette tax was not to raise additional money, but to ease what is becoming a disastrous burden on factories and homes. This is an important practical question which rightly concerns every homeowner and every citizen of Massachusetts. I trust that it will come before the Supreme Judicial Court, where politics has no place."

The Governor has expressed the hope that some taxpayers' group would bring a test case in the Supreme Judicial Court. However, some legal experts have insisted the Governor and Council can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on the subject.

May Go on Ballot

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, stated recently that he would request the Governor and Council to seek such an opinion if necessary. Unless such a ruling is sought the issue is certain to go on the ballot because cigarette interests already have obtained more than enough signatures to their petition.

The Dever statement was issued, according to the Attorney General, to establish clearly that his ruling approved the referendum petition not only as to form but as a proper subject for a referendum. Governor Saltonstall, Mr. Long, and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, have contended that under the constitution, tax measures were not subject to referendum action.

Human Vagaries Used as Hints In Harvard Education Study

Vagaries of student life, and particularly the relations of students with their teachers, are proving an interesting starting point from which to study the history of education, Edward Y. Hartshorne, instructor in sociology at Harvard, declares. His course, "Sociology of Education," is being given at Harvard for the first time this year, and makes use of an entirely original approach as far as can be determined.

Starting with ancient Chinese and Hindu educational institutions, "Sociology 14" will trace the personal equation in college circles right down to present-day Harvard. And the transition will not be so very difficult, he indicated; present-day Harvard men are surprisingly like their ancient oriental predecessors. Humor is somewhat the same; so is the attitude toward absent-minded professors, and "grinds"—the colleagues who work too hard.

Certainly over the past 100 years or more there has been little change in fundamentals. A study of the Crimson, the student newspaper, reveals, for example, much the same careless familiarity in references to teachers, with occasional touches of condescension modified by fundamental respect. There are constantly recurring "farewell" editorials which contribute to the legendary glamour that settles down on the heads of popular teachers; but it is almost always true that the very same teachers have been bitterly criticized at least once in their early careers.

Editorials and news comment on public relations also reflect interesting student points of view. Always their political, and sometimes their religious, ideas are found in conflict with groups in the outside world. "Town-gown" flare-ups are by no means an innovation of the twentieth century. Today colleges are "a nest of reds"; 200 years ago they were "a breeding place for heresy." And administrative officers have time and again found themselves in the position of having to calm the students' enthusiasm in order to mollify the public.

Maine Wage Rise Totals $8,000,000

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Nov. 3

Thousands of Maine cotton textile mill workers were told today they soon would receive substantial pay rises.

George E. Spofford, a high official of the New England Industries, Inc., announced that 6,500 employees in five Maine mills under NEI control would receive a seven per cent wage boost, beginning Monday.

Simultaneously, from Biddeford it was announced that the 2,000 employees of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company would receive similar increases the first of next week.

Mr. Spofford said the NEI wage jump would affect workers in the Edwards Mill, Augusta; the Androscoggin, Hill and Bates plants at Lewiston and the York Mill at Saco.

The aggregate weekly pay roll of these mills, he said, would advance from $115,000 to $123,050.

Loan Company Restrained By Court Order

By a temporary injunction issued by Judge Frank J. Donahue in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday, the Stratton Finance Company of 1117 Commonwealth Avenue is restrained from collecting approximately $100,000 on notes signed by more than 500 borrowers for small loans during the past two years. This court action followed charges brought by Attorney General Paul A. Dever in a bill of equity filed with the court, to which counsel for the Stratton company agreed. The injunction is in force 21 days, while the defense prepares its case.

This is the second company that has been restrained since the Attorney General through Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman began presenting evidence before the Suffolk Grand Jury contending illegal interest rates are being charged by certain small loan companies. The other company which was restrained was R & A Investment of Boston.

The court's ruling holds up for the time installment payments due on outstanding small loans. The two companies, according to the Attorney General's office, have more than 1,000 accounts on their books aggregating about $175,000.

The companies cannot collect any of these notes until the courts have adjudicated the charges brought by the Attorney General and his assistant against some 65 small loan firms operating in Massachusetts. This work will take from three to six months, it is expected.

Assistant Attorney General Goldman, in presenting the bill of equity, moved to have the companies declared nuisances and to have declared void forever the loans made by these companies to borrowers. Mr. Goldman also made known that he intends to push the charges further by forcing the companies to make restitution to all persons who have been paying illegal interest and exorbitant rates for money they borrowed from time to time.

The bill of equity alleges that interest rates in excess of 140 per cent per annum have been charged by the Stratton company.

Brighton Homes Can Appeal Tax

Following Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's demand for explanation of increased tax assessments on 466 Brighton homes, the city tax assessors are notifying each of the homeowners that he can apply for review and abatement of his case before Nov. 15.

In announcing this move, Mayor Tobin made this explanation: "The local assessors in Brighton deprived more than 400 small property owners of the reduction in the tax bill which was rightfully theirs. The tax warrant for the whole city in 1938 was $64,000,000; in 1939 it was $61,000,000. By the $100, $200 and $300 increases which were placed on these small residential properties, the owners were deprived of any reduction in their tax bill, and in some cases would have to pay a bill slightly higher."

The Mayor has ordered an investigation of all increases in valuations of residential properties in the city. It is not known how many cases similar to those in Brighton exist elsewhere. Mayor Tobin again broke precedent last night by visiting the tax collector's office in order to thank them for an "outstanding job" in handling the tax collections this year.

Cut Demanded In Municipal And State Costs

Tax Federation speaker at conference also calls for redistribution of the welfare load.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 3—Only by major economies in municipal and State government and redistribution of the welfare load can Massachusetts' problem of overtaxation be solved, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, insisted today.

Speaking before the fourth annual conference on current governmental problems, Mr. Joyce pointed out that Massachusetts cities and towns spend approximately $360,000,000 a year and contended it "would seem the logical place for economies to begin." He urged that Mayors and Selectmen make a study to determine what services could be eliminated, and that taxpayers associations and other civic groups make specific proposals for economies.

He also proposed that State officials find ways to cut the $80,000,000 annual state expenditure program.

"If it means consolidating State departments, the breaking down of a well-established bureaucracy, so what! Isn't the salvation of the small homeowner worth any cost?"

"Then," he added, "let's bring the facts to the average citizen so that he can act intelligently to help solve the problem."

On redistribution of the welfare load to relieve real estate of this increasing burden Mr. Joyce stated: "If welfare was taken off the backs of our industrial cities, their tax rates could be once again in the $30 bracket—a tax that the citizens could possibly pay."

He insisted "we must convince the average man and public officials that there is no justice in the fact that because a man happens to live in, say, Lowell, he pays $15 a $1,000 (valuation) for the relief of his fellow men while another, by reason of residence in Newton, need pay only $3 a thousand for the same duty.

"We must face the facts: Until such a change is made and such an equitable shifting takes place there will not be any great and permanent change in tax rates in Massachusetts. Let's agree that the cure is in making the shift and stay in session on Beacon Hill in 1941 until it can be decided which is the best method."

Although Mr. Joyce made no mention of the retail sales tax to finance welfare and thereby take this burden off real estate, his organization has for several years pushed this tax proposal for this purpose.

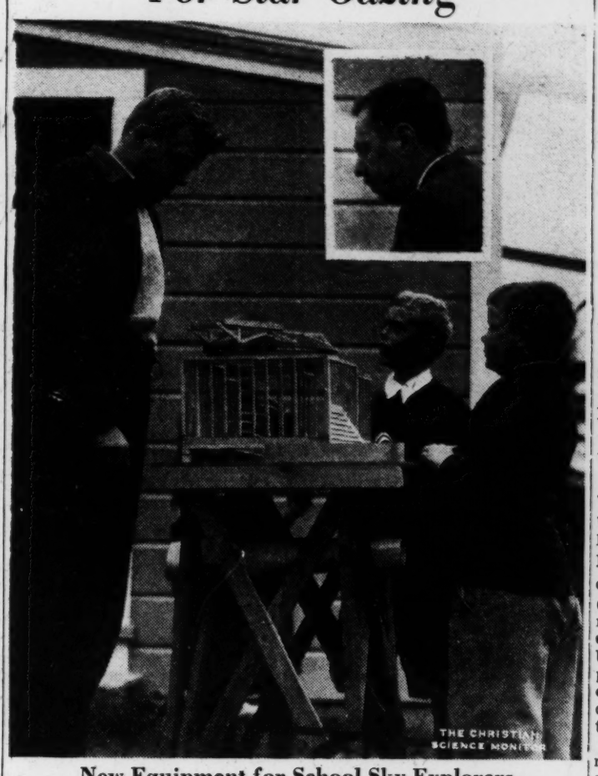
Plans Completed For Snow Removal

When the first big snow comes—even should it come tomorrow—Boston will be prepared. For the work of grooming snow removal machinery is practically completed, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland announces. City employees have been busy greasing the machines, applying coats of orange paint, and attaching plows to trucks furnished by private contractors.

The City owns 230 small snowplows and 16 loaders. Bids for trucking snow from loaders to dumping points in Boston Harbor and elsewhere will be made known shortly, Mr. Hoyland said.

So far this calendar year, Boston has spent $432,000 for snow removal, and a six or eight-inch snowfall before New Year's would add from $125,000 to $150,000 to the expense. Such a snowstorm puts some 4,000 men to work for 72 hours clearing Boston streets, which comprise a length of some 700 miles. Concerning the cost of snow removal, the City spent $1,117,000 in the record year of 1935, and only $2,950 in the practically snowless year of 1937. Since 1930, he average has been about $420,000 a year.

For Star Gazing



New Equipment for School Sky Explorers

Richard Hovey, Milton Academy First Classman, showing a model of Milton's new astronomical observatory to boys in the lower school. Inset: Dr. Albert E. Navez, Academy instructor in astronomy, physics, and biology.

New Astronomical Observatory At Milton Academy Dedicated

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Milton Academy dedicated the third unit of its astronomical observatory last night, inviting the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard University. Dr. Albert E. Navez, head of the astronomy department, designer and builder of the small observatory with the help of Milton boys, turned over a tiny wooden model of the structure to William L. Field, headmaster.

In his dedicatory address, Dr. Donald Menzel, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, outlined so many projects in which small observatories might materially aid the work of the world's greatest, that he admittedly might have had an easier job of it had he talked about things the small observatory can't touch. Before he finished, the Bond Club members and other sponsors of the Milton project were made to feel their pet was "pretty nearly as big as Harvard Observatory."

"As a matter of fact," said Professor Menzel, "I took a poll of Harvard astronomers today asking them which instrument they would keep if they had to scrap all but one of Harvard's great telescopes. They didn't all agree on the same one, but the concensus was that either the three-inch or the four-inch telescope was most necessary to present work."

All of which made the Miltonites feel very happy for their instruments include a five and one-half inch refracting telescope and camera and a six-inch refractor coupled with camera, both equatorially mounted and motor driven. In the new unit is an eight-inch reflector.

The Academy "astronomers" have already been carrying on cooperative researches with Harvard for a number of years, helping with some of the routine observational work that must be done. This includes observations of variable stars, stars which periodically increase in brightness and then decrease; observation and photographing of solar eclipse phenomenon during 1932; and studies of sun spots during periods of great activity. In addition, special work in photographic stellar photometry has been accomplished by faculty members and Upper School boys.

Dr. Menzel pointed out that there is room for a great deal of fundamental research on the moon, a more or less neglected subject with the large observatories. Studies of comets, meteorites and novae were likewise advocated, the speaker telling of Harvard's latest method of timing the speed of meteorites by interrupting the exposure with the blades of an electric fan. The length of the streak between interruptions is thus a direct measure of speed. "That's why meteor hunters can no longer palm-off the light trails of night-flying planes as meteors," he said, strongly advocating that all students of meteors employ Harvard's method.

Dr. Navez in telling the history of Milton's Observatory, liberally distributed credit for its successful growth to the enthusiasm of the boys and to William B. Stearns, lecturer on astronomy and navigation at the Academy, and President of the Bond Club.

Drive on Maine Seal Bounty

A campaign for repeal of the Maine law granting bounty on seals was opened in Boston today as members of the New England and Massachusetts Humane Societies met for a conference.

Carl W. Buchheister, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, described the Maine law, which he said became effective last July at the request of Maine fishermen who objected to the seals eating fish and lobsters and damaging nets. A bounty of $1 apiece was voted.

Mr. Buchheister charged the law outlaws a species of animal, that the seals do very little damage to nets and that only rarely, and that the bounty encourages young boys to go out with guns.

He urged a fund be raised to promote repeal at the Maine legislative session in 1941.

Robert F. Sellar, President of the New England Federation of Humane Societies, presided at today's session, and stressed the need for closer co-operation and more extended activity on the part of all humane organizations.

Miss Anita Harris, Vice-President of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, asked the members to vigorously protest against shipment of horses to Europe where they would be subjected to war duty.

High School Court Solves Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I.—Down Warren, R. I., way juvenile bicycle riding presented a serious traffic and accident problem until the youths established their police force and court.

Now Cranston High School students have established a similar court and police force but the purpose of the setup is to maintain the highest standard of discipline in the institution. "Judge" Marion Wright, 17, a senior, shares the bench with a classmate, Frank Di Prete. If a student whistles too loud in the cafeteria, bangs up the "silver," is caught wandering around the corridors without permission, the offender is summoned to appear at one of the Thursday court sessions.

Members of the faculty say the "Court" has solved the discipline problem at the high school.

Fair, Crisp Weather Promise for Week End

Prospects for clear weather with crisp, seasonable air are good for the week end. G. Harold Noyes, senior Meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, said at noon today that "fine autumnal weather" is prevailing over most sections of the United States east of the Rockies, with night freezing temperatures as far south as the Texas Panhandle.

Aiken Calls Conference In Truck Strike

Milk trucks are exempt as moves for peace go ahead in Vermont labor dispute.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 3 (AP)—Union representatives and truck owners assembled today for a conference with Gov. George D. Aiken and Commissioner of Industries Howard A. Armstrong in an effort to settle a statewide strike of truck drivers.

Approximately 400 drivers walked out at 5 p. m., yesterday to enforce demands of the Vermont local of Teamsters, Chauffers and Helpers, an American Federation of Labor Affiliate, for a maximum 60-hour week and a wage scale ranging from a minimum of 45 cents an hour to 67 cents an hour. Union leaders said they were prepared for a strike of weeks or even months and truck owners declared they were ready for a "fight to the finish."

Representatives of both factions met with the Governor last night and union officials granted his request that milk trucks be exempted from the provisions of the strike.

Vacations and leaves of motor vehicle inspectors in the State were cancelled and Chief Inspector Elmer Marsh said that if any violence occurred, the inspectors would proceed to cope with it.

Sherman B. Manning, President of the Truck Owners' Committee and owner of Gay's Express of Bellows Falls, one of the concerns chiefly affected, said operators would make no effort to run trucks until the strike was ended.

Truck unions in New York and Massachusetts have promised cooperation in preventing interstate trucking from Vermont during the walkout, Lynn Valyou, the Union's Business Agent, announced, adding that plans for keeping out nonunion interstate truck drivers also had been formulated.

Beside Gay's Express, the firms chiefly affected were the Marcel Motor Transportation Company of Burlington, the St. Johnsbury Trucking Company of St. Johnsbury, and Stevenson Motor Transportation and George Demers, both of Newport.

Governor Aiken announced after last night's conference that his efforts to get the milk trucks through to Boston were taken "for the welfare of the State and with the feeling that the concession on your (truck drivers) part will result in your being met at least halfway in your negotiations by the operators, resulting in early settlement of the difficulties."

Ships Unguarded In Ceylon Ports

With a supply of munitions aboard enough to supply British naval vessels operating in the Indian Ocean for three years, an unidentified vessel anchored in the harbor of Colombo, Ceylon, is sometimes left entirely unguarded—an easy prey for a prowling enemy craft—William A. Bos, a Sumatra merchant, declared on his arrival in Boston this morning on the Netherlands freighter Bintang.

He was going ashore from his ship at Colombo, Mr. Bos stated, when their small boat was hailed from this munition supply ship, and asked to take aboard a crew member who wished to go ashore.

This man was quite talkative and confided to the Sumatra trader that the Captain of the Government vessel had gone ashore to a party and that the rest of the crew had followed him shortly after, he being the last to leave.

In the menatime, Mr. Bos commented, Colombio authorities were taking various wartime precautions, including blackouts at night.

"If I had been a German agent I could easily have stepped aboard that ship and planted a time bomb—and been well out to sea before it exploded," he said.

Mr. Bos has come to the United States as the repreesntative of a group of Sumatra merchants to arrange for purchase here of various merchandise which they can no longer obtain from England and other European countries.

Cambridge to Get Housing Ballots

Approximately 18,000 printed ballots were ordered destroyed in Cambridge today by the Election Commission following the City Council's order Oct. 31 that a referendum allowing citizens to vote on the question of accepting a Government grant for housing be included on the ballot.

Action of the Council made legal the much disputed question of a housing project referendum after various City officials had given decisions that the ballot could not be changed according to city charter except within a definite period.

The grant was accepted last January by Mayor and Council but confirmation of the contract has been withheld by Mayor John W. Lyons because he claimed it was his belief Cambridge people did not want another housing project.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week).

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Nice Going," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Ranger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"She Married a Cop," 2:20, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Grey and David Burns. 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft.

Tremont—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," strring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Goofey and Walter." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family," 2, 5 8:10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also "Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"The House of Fear," with William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 12:10, 4:05, 8:19. Also "Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. Stage: Sylvia Froos Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45 9:45.

Repertory—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Hold that Co-ed," with John Barrymore and Jack Haley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"U-Boat," with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebastian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?" 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50 6:25, 8:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m. 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 3, 5:50 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Second Fiddle," starring Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

University—
Carole Lombard and Cary Grant in "In Name Only." 3, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," "Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe," "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse—
"Adam the Creator," by Karel Capek, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Music

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street—
Second Faculty program by members of the voice and violin departments. 8:15. Open free to the public.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Program of South American and Spanish dances by Argentinita, and her Spanish dancers. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Manuscripts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Coulmore Tale 'Sounds Fishy,' Says Mariner

The British freighter Coulmore was safe somewhere in the mid-Atlantic today, but whether it had been menaced by a submarine or buffeted by wind and wave when it sent out a radio distress call early Wednesday remained a mystery.

After two messages were received by the Coast Guard yesterday that the Coulmore was safe and was presumably on its way to England, the search by Coast Guard and Navy vessels was called off. First word that the Coulmore—for 24 hours missing after sending distress signals at 1:38 a. m. Wednesday—was safe came at 2:30 a. m. Thursday. Later in the day the American Trader, a United States cargo and passenger ship, radioed the Coulmore was safe.

No information was received from either ship, however, to explain whether or not the Coulmore had skirmished with a submarine or sea-raider. The Coulmore's radio could send messages but apparently was unable to receive them, the radio station at Camperdown, Nova Scotia, believed, according to the Associated Press.

At Boston, Capt. W. W. Kuhne of the American Export liner Excambion, which was in the vicinity of the Coulmore, asserted that "the whole thing sounds fishy." He said that visibility was "almost zero, heavy seas were running" and "no submarine could have operated successfully" under such conditions.

The Coulmore, a 352-foot collier, left Philadelphia Oct. 28, carrying cargo for England.

Saving Forests Is Meeting Theme

A crusade to conserve New England's forests was launched today at a joint meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs in Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Conservation Council. An effort to prevent bootlegging and stealing of Christmas greens will be made through the slogan, "Buy Only Tagged Christmas Greens."

Principal speaker of the morning session was D. J. Curran of the Department of Agriculture, whose topic was "Tagging Christmas Greens." Prof. Robert Parmenter of Massachusetts State College demonstrated the proper cutting and pruning of greens.

This afternoon Prof. Arnold Davis, also of Massachusetts State College, showed how to make Christmas wreaths and garlands.

Many persons have been cutting greens illegally, the Department of Agriculture reported. This has caused a tremendous annual loss of material and property to landowners, it was shown.

Bank Messenger at Top

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 3 (AP)—Election of a one-time messenger, Linwood E. Ashton, as president of the Portland National Bank, largest national bank in Maine, was announced today by directors. Mr. Ashton entered the employ of the bank in 1907. His first bank experience was as a messenger for the First National Bank of Auburn while he attended High School.

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BY REMOTE CONTROL
Bring this ad and get a $2.50 discount. Particularly to those women who were never able to get or successful permanent wave in the past.
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is happy to announce the installation of the first sensationally new, scientific, and most accurate method of permanent waving by HELENE CURTIS DUCHESS REMOTE CONTROL in this city. Truly, the greatest innovation since permanent waving first originated. EVERY PERMANENT WAVE GUARANTEED. For further information and appointment call FERNE BEAUTY SHOPS, 100 Boylston Street, Room 203, Han. 0318; North Station, tel. Laf. 9622, Boston.

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Breaking Ground for New WBZ Station

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall and Ensemble at Ceremonies

The Governor uses an ancient Indian hoe once employed by a Massachusetts tribe and lent for the occasion by the Peabody Museum.

In an informal atmosphere suggestive of the early days of radiocasting and with the great outdoors as a studio, Westinghouse station WBZ yesterday formally broke ground for its new 50,000-watt transmitting station at Hull, Mass. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, assisted by some "ladies of the ensemble" from a show in Boston, actually broke the ground.

Clarence V. Nickerson, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hull, welcomed WBZ to the town, while talent from the station assisted in the informal program which was radiocast over WBZ at 4 p. m. The new station, it is estimated, will increase its own audience by 60 per cent, with the new location and equipment.

Rail Hearing Election Day Is Protested

Protesting against holding the last public hearing on the question of South Shore rail abandonment on election day, next Tuesday, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly toady pointed out to Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman of the special railroad commission, that many City officials will be busy that day.

The former Lieutenant Governor asserted in a letter to Senator Hunt that not only would Boston Councilors be seeking re-election that day, but that many officials in surrounding towns would be busy, either running for office or campaigning for others.

He asked for a delay of a day or two in the hearing.

Boston Red Cross Drive on Nov. 11

The annual Red Cross roll call campaign will open in Boston Nov. 11, Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the local drive, announced yesterday. Pointing out that the hurricane of a year ago, as well as the current European situation, for which the Red Cross has already appropriated $1,000,000, places a special burden on the organization's funds at this time. Mr. Coolidge said extra efforts to enroll new members will be made this year. The local membership goal, he said, is 100,000.

Utilities Board Opposes Old Colony Abandonment

The Public Utilities Commission at an executive session today voted opposition to the proposed abandonment of freight and passenger service at 47 stations in the "Boston group" of the Old Colony Railroad. It also voted to request Attorney General Paul A. Dever to oppose the curtailment at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Sheltered by oaks, elms and pine trees with better than ¾ of an acre of beautifully lawned and landscaped grounds, this stately English residence of mellowed brick and stone possesses the ageless beauty without ostentation so sought after in properties of this type. Luxuriously planned, its interior arrangement and appointments reflect careful thought down to the last detail by the architect, builder and interior decorator.
Briefly, the house contains large foyer, living room with beamed ceiling and fireplace overlooking flagstone terrace, sun room, study with fireplace, dining room, delightful breakfast room, tiled kitchen, butler's pantry, game room with wood floor and fireplace, 4 master chambers and 2 baths, large master's suite with 2 dressing rooms, large bath with 2 washstands, servants' quarters and bath over the 2-car garage. Features include heavy painted craftex walls, incinerator, an excellent kitchen equipment, heavy slate roof. Offered for sale at ½ its actual cost new 8 years ago by the owner's exclusive agents.
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Music Director

Miss Susan Graves

One of the best ways to preserve the folk music and customs is to bring the different groups together. The International Institute of Boston plans to do that tonight in the Hotel Statler.

Speed Cut Again Asked of Autoists

The Massachusetts Safety Council has called upon citizens of the Commonwealth to unite in voluntary control of highway speeds, in an effort to stop the upward trend of automobile mishaps and lessen the hazards of darkness and wet or icy pavements.

The Council's statement follows the line of Governor Saltonstall's recent comment, in which he indicated that the highway safety campaign would seek voluntary speed control from automobile drivers.

"The downward trend of fatal accidents during periods of Statewide effort, is most significant," the Safety Council declares. "In 1934, fatalities for November and December numbered 230. These were reduced to 195 for the same period in 1936 and to 148 last year. At the present time there is a marked upward trend in accidents, which must be checked. . . .

"Registrar Frank Goodwin made a definite point during the (safety) conference at the State House, in his statement that 'no auto headlights, in use at the present time, will permit safe driving above 45 miles an hour at night or in stormy weather.'"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty";	"Gene and Glenn";	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama and music.	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders";	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	2 Frank E. Lewis, talk
6:45	Music; war news.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Revue"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	John W. Lyons, talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner";	"Coast Guard Reserve"	"I Love a Mystery"	Daniel J. McDevitt	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Premiere of "Alle-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15	preview, "Drums	gheny Uprising"	prano; Frank Black's	test": Col. Stoopnagle.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Along the Mo-	Carson Robinson and	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	Clement A. Norton	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	hawk"; war news	His Buckaroos	football forecast	George Murray, talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Joseph White, talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	George Jessel Variety	John J. Burke, talk	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program; guests; orch.	John C. Carr, talk	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	"Moonlight Sonata"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	26th Annual Notre Dame	"Behind the Headlines"	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	a Band"	Rally: talks: music	Edward Vito, harpist	Otis Hood, talk	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30	Sports; Sammy	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe; Paul	Ray Whittey's Music
11:45	Kaye's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Silver Spurs"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Rubinoff and his violin	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Fiddler's Fancy"	Rubinoff and his violin	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	'Saturday Serenade'	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	'Saturday Serenade'	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Ross Trio, vocalists	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Matinee Promenade	Rakov's Orchestra	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatic series	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; New	4-H Club program	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	England Conserva-	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	tory of Music	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Concert	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Man on the Farm	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	Man on the Farm	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	'Campus Jamboree'	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	'Campus Jamboree'	Home Hour; Army-	Marimba Melodies	Merchants Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Eddie Lee	Notre Dame University	"Gridiron Parade"	Merchants Program	Short Story Club
1:45	Boston College-	football game	Yale-Dartmouth foot-	"Cafe Continental"	Music; sports
2:00	Auburn football	Army-Notre Dame foot-	ball game	Sport comment	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15	game	ball game	Yale-Dartmouth foot-	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
2:30	Boston College-	Army-Notre Dame foot-	ball game	Sport comment	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Auburn football	ball game	Yale-Dartmouth foot-	"Gypsy Caravan"	News Service
3:00	game	Army-Notre Dame foot-	ball game	Network program	Sport reports
3:15	Boston College-	ball game	Yale-Dartmouth foot-	Network program	Sport reports
3:30	Auburn football	Army-Notre Dame foot-	ball game	Network program	Sport reports
3:45	game	ball game	Yale-Dartmouth foot-	Network program	Sport reports
4:00	Boston College-	Club Matinee: variety	ball game	Vocalist; organ	Violin soloist
4:15	Auburn game	Club Matinee: variety	Yale-Dartmouth game	Michigan-Illinois football	Sport reports
4:30	News; music	Club Matinee: variety	Alabama-Kentucky foot-	game	Continental Strings
4:45	"Four Clubmen"	Club Matinee: variety	ball game	Michigan-Illinois football	Musicale
5:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Reggie Childs' Orch	Alabama-Kentucky foot-	game	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Reggie Childs' Orch	ball game	Michigan-Illinois game	children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch	Del Courtney's Orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Dance Interlude	Del Courtney's Orch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	'Sentimental Mood'	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk
6:45	Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"Jungle Jim"
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30	Dr. Harry F. Ward,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	talk	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Network program	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Kerry Dances
8:15	dramatic sketch	Shop"	Network program	enade"	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"Young Mr. Trouble"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15	Judith Arlen, songs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	News Service	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynolds'	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Whitley's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

New Traffic Safety Laurels Won by R. I. and Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3—More traffic safety honors were handed to Providence and Rhode Island this week when the National Safety Council cited both city and state in its report covering the first nine months of 1939.

Providence led all cities in its population class with the lowest traffic fatality rate and Rhode Island led all other States in reducing traffic fatalities during the period, the Council reported from its offices in Chicago.

George R. Beane, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Police Chief John J. Parker of Providence expressed pleasure that the city and State still were in the lead, but took the opportunity, nevertheless, to caution motorists once more that the next few months of the year are the most hazardous. They appealed for a continuation of "safe and sane" driving and warned against any laxity that would permit Rhode Island to slip from its leadership.

Chief Parker emphasized his view that "the safety campaign is not operated to set records or win prizes, but to make our streets and highways safe for travel."

The excellent showing made by the State, Mr. Beane said, undoubtedly was due to three things:

1. Co-ordination of all police departments, the State Police and the Registry of Motor Vehicles in directing traffic and carrying out an educational program.
2. Elimination from the highways of motor vehicles with faulty brakes, lighting equipment or safety devices.
3. Excellent co-operation on the part of motorists, pedestrians, bus drivers, trolley car motormen, school teachers, service clubs and other civic organizations.

Traffic Problems

Traffic tie-ups in Providence and their solutions again became an issue in this city this week when Mayor John F. Collins broached a plan for a new bridge across the upper end of the bay.

Work now is proceeding on the $700,000 rampway project to relieve traffic congestion in the Point street section near the head of the bay. This project, Mayor Collins believes, will be only a temporary aid at best. The only solution, he says, is a new bridge. Opponents of the bridge proposal argue that the project might cost as much as $4,000,000 and that before it is considered seriously the city should wait to see how the new rampway works out.

Financed partly with Federal funds as a PWA project, the rampway will be a two-lane overhead roadway. It will rise from the street level on the west side of the upper bay, proceed two blocks, turn onto Point Street and bring vehicles back to street level at the Point Street bridge. Its purpose is to eliminate some of the congestion at the intersection of Point and Eddy Streets, the busiest corner in Providence.

The rampway has been criticized as being only an expedient to ease congestion at the intersection without easing congestion on the narrow Point Street Bridge itself. It is expected to be complete early next year. Although it is a two-lane structure, traffic will move only in one direction on it.

Support for Charter

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt threw his support to the side of the proposed new charter for Providence this week when he called on both major parties to support the revision measure. Voters will pass on the new charter at the polls next Tuesday. Little opposition has been voiced to the new measure. Principal opponent so far has been William A. Needham, City Solicitor of Providence.

N. H. Electric Unit Names Overseer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3—Leon M. Huntress of Plymouth has been named Superintendent of the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc., the State Grange-sponsored co-operative that has just received approval of an allotment from the Rural Electrification Administration, says an announcement made by William J. Neal of Meredith, President of the co-operative and head of the Grange.

Mr. Neal also announced that the J. R. Worcester firm of Boston and Concord has been selected as the engineering concern to begin work on the first region to be electrified under the program—the Lempster territory which embraces more than 100 miles of line extension to serve several hundred rural families.

A crew has begun to obtain the necessary easements and rights of way for the construction of this lineage. Within a few days the engineering firm will begin staking out pole locations, and the program will be rushed to completion. The co-operative is negotiating a construction contract with Day & Zimmerman of Philadelphia.

Mr. Neal explained that notwithstanding the fact that no satisfactory terms had been reached for the wholesale purchase of electricity from an established utility for this field that negotiations would be continued with the construction of an independent diesel plant, provided for in the allotment, awaiting the outcome of the negotiations.

Boston Terminal Creditors Act

Three creditors of the Boston Terminal Company today filed a petition in Federal District Court for reorganization under section 10, formerly 77-B of the bankruptcy act.

The petitioners, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and Frederick R. Sears of Boston, stated the debtor, a railroad corporation providing terminal facilities at the South Station, defaulted on its interest on net indebtedness Nov. 1 of this year and also failed to pay real estate taxes (1939) to Boston.

The interest amounted to $91,073; they also asked the court approve the petition and order the debtor to reorganize.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSP, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—Light Entertainment. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night: Amy Bernardy, 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Musical Variety Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m., TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Amateurs Program. YVSRC, 5.5 meg., 51.7 m.

Guatemala City—11 p. m.—"On With the Dance." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"More Food for Thought," talk. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Saturday, Nov. 4		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:30 p. m.—American Dance Music.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: Symphony Orchestra; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box"; intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Organ concert.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well do we remember how all the "style purists" practically swooned when the college girls perfected the art of wearing pearl chokers with wool sweaters . . . so we're more than wondering what they're doing now; and how they're bearing up!

We mean when they see all these cunning little sweater jackets, with nothing short of rhinestones and all kinds of colored braid and beads dolling them up! Of course they're the ideal thing to wear over an old evening gown; just to make things look different, for a matter of $6 more or less . . . according to how much stuff-and-scroll you have on them. For that matter they make a dinner dress out of an otherwise strictly evening gown, and you can also buy yourself a separate long evening skirt to wear with them. You can get them at R. H. Stearns'; all done up with gold-colored thread and lots of colors. Some of them zip up the front, giving you that high, round, collarless mode.

For Your Locks
A Long Gold Snood

A Juilet cap-de-luxe . . . that's what we'd call the lovely gold mesh snood that Plotkin Brothers features for evening wear. A lovely concoction that will come up over your head and hair, and hang way down to there in the back. Of course the idea is that you catch all your locks into the snood business in the back . . . making you look very aristocratic, or something.

You might add a little gold bow right in the middle of the front; just by way of building up your height, if you like. A nice gift to the younger girl in your family.

And that reminds us. There's a most attractive black felt hat there, too, that's on the idea of a shako model, to be worn far forward on the head. But there is a nice little turquoise blue piece of jersey in the back that fits close to your head and holds everything in place . . . to say nothing of keeping the hat on, too. For $7.50. Incidentally they have some specials in the way of millinery with fur trimming to match the collar of your coat, or our entire fur coat. At attractive prices, too! And a Roman-striped turban, with a peak in the front, all shot with gold metal thread, that would be the crowning touch to any dinner dress.

Should you be looking for a good looking Kolinsky jacket that will keep you warm (at least from the waist up) you may want to take a look at the one Steele-Litvin has for $575. (No decimal points!)

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Bear Meat and Vermont Turkey Among Finds in Boston Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Meat prices are fairly steady in the market places of Greater Boston today. Pork is down from its peak of last week, the drop taking it even lower than the price of two weeks ago. Some of the chain stores are shaving off beef prices for week-end "specials," but by and large, the shopper finds today a reasonably stabilized price situation in meats.

Bear meat is available for the first time this season, but the supply is limited and prices range from 30 to 50 cents a pound for chops and steaks. Vermont turkeys are also found in some of the stalls, usually marked 30 to 35 cents a pound. Another item making its bow for the season this week-end is tangerines, at 35 cents a dozen.

Pork roasts are as low as 23 cents in the Faneuil Hall sector, with 25 to 27 cents asked for New England dressed pork loins. Some of the chain stores are quoting 17 cents. Lamb is commonly quoted at 23 cents for legs, ranging up to 28 and even 30 cents. Beef prices are down to 19 cents for "block chuck roast," in chain stores featuring beef this week-end, and 23 cents for "prime rib roast" and "boneless chuck." Face of the rump roast is 27 cents. These prices are specials, to be sure, the "regular" quotations running several cents higher. Face of the rump, for instance, ranges up to 50 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls.

Poultry is reasonable in price and plentiful in supply. Fresh "northern turkeys" can be had as low as 25 cents a pound by a little shopping around. Native birds, however, range up to 38 cents a pound. Native capon can be had from 35 to 38 cents. For a roasting chicken it is necessary to pay from 30 to 35 cents in Faneuil Hall markets, while ducklings are around 21 or 22 cents.

Seafood is seasonably somewhat less diversified in the variety available. Most of the prices, however, show but little change. Chilled swordfish is now the only offering in that line and is quoted around 40 cents a pound in downtown markets but some of the chain stores offer it for much less. Eastern shoals halibut is quoted at 50 cents and fresh western salmon 40 cents. Cod and haddock are from 10 to 12 cents a pound in down-town stores. Lobster meat can still be had at $1.50 a pound.

In vegetables, wax and green beans are found this week-end in Faneuil Hall sector at 15 cents a pound, green peas 25 cents, Brussel sprouts 18 cents a basket, onions, 3 to 8 cents a pound, depending on the variety, cauliflower all the way from 10 to 30 cents a head with some fine looking ones at 25 cents, and Green Mountain potatoes 45 cents a peck. Chain stores offer lower prices on most of these items.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 309 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL).
Boston—Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Occasionally, no regular time assigned, WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth — Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m) 15.13mc. (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and KRUW (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

In response to many requests from our customers
The Roseway
16 SUMMER STREET, SALEM, MASS.
has now opened for its fifth winter season
In the newly remodeled and redecorated dining room we have ample facilities for accommodating all kinds of special parties, business meetings and social affairs, both large and small.
RESERVATION FOR SAME CAN BE MADE BY CALLING SALEM 1447
Our Regular Daily Special Luncheon from 50 Cents to $1.00 and Dinner from 55 Cents to $1.50 are served promptly from 12:00 to 2:00 and 5:00 to 7:30 P. M.
We hope to have the pleasure of serving you
WILLIAM F. CASS, *Proprietor*

All beautifully washed, and the flat work ironed

14 LBS. $1
If you live in Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, or Jamaica Plain just call Mr. Allen and he will send for your laundry. You'll like the way it comes back to you.
Allen Laundry
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Argentinita at Jordan Hall—Week-End Concerts Promised on Radio

Spanish Dancers Again Delight Large Audience

By Margaret Lloyd

Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble again delighted a large audience in Jordan Hall last evening, bringing out several numbers in their extensive repertoire that were new to Boston and renewing others that had won popularity the season before.

Among the latter, Argentinita's distinguished solo, the Madrilene Mazurka, her quiet duet with Pilar Lopez, the ritualistic "Huayno" from Peru, and the captivating trios with Antonio Triana, doubly endeared themselves through remembrance.

A new dance from Venezuela, "El Joropo," done by Pilar Lopez and Triana, clothed in its original costumes of tropical whites—a deep shoulder flounce for the lady, a planter's-type pantaloon for the man—with curious ball-like ornaments at the ankles, was entirely different in flavor from the classic or gypsy dances of Spain. In the Latin-American group which included this dance and the "Huayno," Argentinita, in a dark striped serape, gave an interesting Mexican solo, "Song and Zapateado of Michoacan."

* * *

Warmth and vivacity, variety and color characterize Argentinita's programs. Subtleties of sound—the diapason of the castanets, the nuances of snapping fingers, of heel-claques and heel-beats, of the singing voice, the guitar and the vigorous rhythms of the piano—are matched by sutleties of rhythm, by swift, intricate foot work, by sudden transitions, and abrupt change of mood.

The arms and hands are always graceful, sinuously curved and arched, whatever bright allegro or sharp staccato the feet are engaged in. The mobile face comments continually. And the ruffles and shawls, the swirling motley petticoats, the enchanting modern-looking snoods, and combs and flowers, the tight bolero and the jaunty hats, are themselves vibrant with motion and more hues than any rainbow ever boasted.

* * *

The Spanish dance is based on but not bound by tradition. It is a dance quite separate from ballet as we know it, or any other form. There is a tincture of ballet, as in the frequent pas de chat and the infrequent entrechat. The kicks are low. There is little elevation. The Spanish dance is not an aerial art. It is earthy, robust, yet having its own delicacies.

The Ensemble comprises the three dancers, the pianist, Rogelio Machado, and the guitarist, Carlos Montoya. They use their hands too, and dexterously, as each proved in a solo during the evening.

The company will give new programs in two more performances, tonight and tomorrow afternoon. No one can afford to miss so treasurable an experience in Spanish dancing.

Juana de Laban to Speak

Juana de Laban, daughter of the famous founder of the modern dance in Central Europe, Rudolf von Laban, will give a brief informal talk on her father's work at Hans Wiener's new Studio of the Dance, 295 Huntington Ave., on Sunday, at 3:30. The public is invited.

Miss de Laban was formerly a dancer in Budapest, and choregrapher for UFA Film Industries. Now, an exponent of her father's teachings, she directs her own school in New York.

Rudolf von Laban's studies in space and movement, his conception of the motion choir, employing large groups of amateurs, have long been a basis of Hans Wiener's work in this city.

Hendrickson, © RKO Radio Pictures

'The Swiss Family Robinson' Soon to Be Seen on Screen

Left to right, the players are Thomas Mitchell, Freddie Bartholomew, Terry Kilburn, Tim Holt, Baby Bobby Quillan, and Edna Best.

'Swiss Family Robinson' On Way to the Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Moviegoers who know their "Swiss Family Robinson"—and from those to whom he has talked this reporter is inclined to believe he is a minority of one who doesn't—must look for a slight change in this favorite adventure yarn, when the version now being made at the RKO Studios by The Play's The Thing Productions finally finds its way to the screen.

Gene Towne, and Graham Baker, the two writers who recently made producers of themselves, incorporated themselves under the delightful name above, and began to make pictures of their own, found the business of starting off as the book does, with a shipwreck, too improbable.

"You can't have a shipwreck, out of nowhere, going nowhere, and—worst of all—at a point you can't even indicate on a map!" Mr. Baker said.

So the picture begins in London. The origins of the family are indicated, and the picture goes on from there.

On one of the largest sets ever built, the two producers have provided their island sanctuary; and a good job they have done of it, too. Giant tamarind trees rise from the tropical earth and there are eagles and falcons and pigeons among their branches. A real river, or at least the simulation of one, flows through the dense undergrowth. It may seem incomprehensible, but this writer witnessed several farm animals swimming across it with life-preservers made of two floating barrels strapped to their sides.

* * *

Afterwards, Mr. Baker talked pleasantly of many things, the picture, the formation of the company, the new careers now being followed by himself and Mr. Towne.

To begin: Towne and Baker have never been known in the film capital for anything more serious than the writing of some of the outstanding screwball comedies of the past ten years. Overnight they have become the co-producers of some of the world's masterpieces.

"And about this "Swiss Family," I said to Mr. Baker, "you're not doing it with your tongues in your cheeks? You're not out to kid the literary signposts?".

Mr. Baker looked grieved. So far from that being their intention, he said, they have even included every single scene in the story which has been illustrated in any of the well known editions.

"We don't dare leave those out," he said. "We'd have the whole world of juvenile readers down on us. You can believe me, it's going to be right; and except for that beginning in London, it's going to be exactly like the book."

* * *

The subject of the book led him to explain how they hit upon the various stories they have decided to make.

"We couldn't make our own stories after incorporating ourselves with an avowed intention to make the greatest masterpieces in the world," he said. "Of course, we would like to slip in a story of ours here and there if we can—"

He broke off and shook his head, dismissing that hope. "I'm afraid we can't," he said.

"Well," he went on with the original discourse, "Gene went to the New York Public Library one day, just to see what was read. He found that 'Swiss Family Robinson' was first in the hearts of the readers there. So we began with that. After that came 'Tom Brown's Schooldays,' so that's to be our second picture; and we have already cast it and are sending to England for some shots around Rugby. We'll do Cooper's 'Deerslayer' after that."

Another reason they decided on the masterpieces, he admitted a little later, is that they are all in public domain. That is, their copyrights have run out, and any producer who wishes may try his hand at transposing them to the screen at no cost, except the picture budget. The cast for "Swiss Family Robinson" should make that budget rather small. There are only six people in the cast—Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Tim Holt, Freddie Bartholomew, Terry Kilburn, and Baby Bobby Quillan—none with enormous salaries. But quite a lot of money went into the set, so the cost, I presume, is at least that of the ordinary feature.

"Here we are," Mr. Baker finished, a little plaintively, "a couple of producers, after half our lifetime has been spent in calling all producers stupid. You ought to see our script. We used to have it written in our contracts that not a line of our scripts could be changed. Now we write the same scripts; but when, as producers, we have to read them, we change nearly every page. The whole script is riddled with changes!"

Sonja Henie

In "Second Fiddle," now at the Exeter.

'On Your Toes' Screened

Warners has followed pretty faithfully the plot of the original musical in screening "On Your Toes," now visible at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. It has made a very creditable job of it too, allowing for the somewhat heavy hand of the Hollywood humorists. Zorina is attractive and graceful as the dancer played on the stage by Tamara Geva, and Eddie Albert does well by the hoofer who wins her, first delineated by Ray Bolger. Alan Hale is the Russian impresario and Frank McHugh a farcical stage manager. James Gleason is the hoofer's father.

Just as the ballet satirizing "Schéhérazade" missed fire with early audiences of the stage show, so it does on the screen, until toward the end, when its fun is broader. Up to then you aren't sure whether it is funny, or just bad dancing. The other ballet "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue," is effectively managed. "Small Hotel" is used throughout as background theme song, but unhappily is not sung. One misses the delightful pantomime that went with it.

The companion film is "Smashing the Money Ring," another in the series on the war of the U. S. Treasury Department against counterfeiters. It is a rip-roaring opus with the usual complications. Ronald Reagan, Margot Stevenson, and Eddie Foy Jr. are in it.

'The Roaring Twenties'

Warner Brothers' "The Roaring Twenties" is the "Little Caesar" business all over again, down to the last gang killing. It is full of bootleg liquor, speakeasies, phoney "front" operations, hi-jackings, bombings, murder.

It is ironic that James Cagney, the actor who made his name in gangster roles and then fought to get out of the rackets, is back doing one of those expertly slick, snarling, fist-slinging impersonations. As Eddie Bartlett, Mr. Cagney turns in a terrifyingly realistic performance.

"The Roaring Twenties" comes at the end of decade, and is accompanied by commentary. Perhaps these facts tend to make it a sort of documentary. Nevertheless, the era of gangsterism is made not only violently exciting but also, in a sense, attractive, since Mr. Cagney is a mighty attractive fellow.

Eddie Bartlett, home from the war, finding his job filled, takes up taxi-driving. Asked to deliver a package of which he knows nothing, Eddie is arrested for bootlegging. From this point, "The Roaring Twenties" is off to an orgy of drunkenness and violence. Involved are a young lawyer, an astonishingly naïve singer, the woman gangster who originally staked Eddie, his cab-driving pal and other people who talk mostly with an automatic for an interpreter.

In the end, of course, Eddie meets a spectacular tragic end, after assuring the rival whom he murders that "somethin' new is happenin' dat we don't unnastan' nuttin' about." This, we suppose, would be Mr. Hays and the G-men. But this comment is in the same unconvincing class as the last-reel reformation. When "The Roaring Twenties" sticks to its guns, it is adult entertainment for those who enjoy that sort of excitement. But when it tries to mask itself under the front of historical research, it is plain bunkum. And its intimation that a decade's crime wave was caused by prohibition is as unintelligent as to say that all crime was caused by gangster movies.

Raoul Walsh has given "The Roaring Twenties" staccato direction. The dialogue is the argot of the underworld. To assist Mr. Cagney as a background for Eddie Bartlett's rise and fall are Priscilla Lane, Humphrey Bogart, Gladys George, Jeffrey Lynn, Frank McHugh, and Paul Kelly.

The second film at the Metropolitan is "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman in the cast.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Stanley and Livingstone—Allston (Allston).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever—Kenmore Square (Back Bay) and Park (Everett).

Goodbye Mr. Chips — Davis Square (Somerville).

Wizard of Oz—Lexington (Lexington), Fellsway (Medford), and Coolidge (Watertown).

Bachelor Mother — Medford (Medford).

Daughters Courageous — Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

'Summer Night'

Play in two acts and nine scenes, by Vicki Baum and Benjamin Glazer, staged by Lee Strasberg, production designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones, presented by Lewis E. Gensler, at the St. James Theater, beginning Nov. 2, with the following cast:

The Roving Reporter.....Martin Blaine
Barker .....Sidney Stone
The Biggest Girl.....Wilna Hervey
The Littlest Man..Herman Ergotti
Melvyn Lockhart.....Wesley Addy
Speed .....Howard Da Silver
Photographer .....Leonard Bremen
Jake .....Lionel Stander
George Cooper .....Gage Clarke
Blanche Cooper .....Helen Flint
John B. Bingham.....Louis Calhern
Marion Bingham ...Violet Heming
Mona .....Rita Rhoni
First Picket .....Harold Bolton
Second Picket ...Charles Furcolowe
Mama Rosario ...Josephine Victor
Ginger .....Susan Fox
Pat .....Boyd Crawford
Pinkey .....Lewis Charles
Dance Judge .....Peter Cusanelli
Doctor .....Lyle Bettger
Nurse .....Marion O'Brien
Nurse .....Virginia Stevens
Marathon Couples: Polly Smiley Peter Leeds, Dortha Brinsfield, Erie Efron, Adele Jerome, Archie King, Rebecca Rowen, Martin Greene.
Croupier .....Guy Standing
Bartender .....Clancy Cooper
Interne .....Stephen Roberts
First Detective ...Robert Rhodes
Second Detective ....Tony Kraber

Theatrical 'Summer Night'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Like many another casual stroller through the gaudy, trumped-up glamour of an amusement park, Vicki Baum has been interested by the drama lurking in the shadows, by the heart that throbs beneath the carrousel's ill-tuned jangle, and by the barker's hoarse cry.

Miss Baum has put her speculations down on paper with the aid of Benjamin Glazer for a play called "Summer Night." Lee Strasberg has clothed her speculations with the bodies and voices of a large assemblage of actors, including some of the theater's more impressive names. Robert Edmond Jones has set them up in his own simulation of an amusement park, a waterfront pier, and a gambling ship. Last night, Lewis E. Gensler brought the result to the St. James Theater.

* * *

"Summer Night" opens on an exciting note. In a single spotlight on an otherwise darkened stage, a roving radio reporter is interspersing his plugs with an 11-tube description of Pacific Park, where the action will take place. The audience settles back. Miss Baum, Mr. Strasberg, Mr. Jones—surely this is a collaboration that promises an evening of exciting theater.

Mistaking its cue from the audience, "Summer Night" settles back, too, right on its heels. Instead of a breath-taking ride on the roller-coaster, we find that Miss Baum has called us out for a timid turn on the merry-go-round. This, of course, may be the part of wisdom. For from any other vantage point, it would be impossible to follow the various plots which run circles around the scenery.

The announcer carefully and a little awkwardly selects Miss Baum's characters from the crowd—Jake, in search of the girl for whose sake he committed a minor burglary and was locked up for three years; Melvin Lockhart, the movie star, who is discovering that the distance from filling station attendant to glamour boy and back can be made in two easy jumps; the rich man facing bankruptcy, while his wife carries on an affair with the movie star; Ginger, Jake's love, and Pat, trying to make the $1,000 with which to meet Pat's college expenses by winning a dance marathon.

Finally, Pat does get Ginger. The rich man and his wife are reunited. Jake goes back to jail. The film star comes to a melodramatic end. But the audience is still on the merry-go-round, without even a brass ring for consolation.

The cause of this confusion seems principally to lie in the fact that, far from probing beneath the tin horn and tinsel, Miss Baum has reached no deeper than the tin. We are just as convinced as the authors that the people who emerge from the shadows for a moment of garish escape in the white lights of a carnival night hold all the mystery and wonder which go to make up human life. Our conviction persists despite "Summer Night."

Mr. Strasberg's direction has not thrown very much light, garish or otherwise, on the subject. Jake is possibly the best developed character of the lot and Lionel Stander endears him by a modesty and wistfulness not generally suggested by his leather-lunged Hollywood portrayals. Susan Fox, too, cuts beneath the more obvious clichés of Ginger, the dance hall hostess, to reveal tenderness and character.

* * *

Louis Calhern as John B. Bingham, the tycoon, breathes what vigor he can into a man of straw, and is at his best in the later comedy scenes. Violet Heming, as Bingham's wife, fails to overcome with impetuosity the deficiencies of a character who is merely petulant. Wesley Addy, the waning star, was obviously just as confused as we were by the sudden turn his character took in the last scene. Howard Da Sylva, Martin Blaine, Helen Flint and Boyd Crawford are among the minority able to break through the mists of "Summer Night" to make definite character contributions.

Mr. Jones' settings and lighting are a disappointment. Those blackened areas around the islands of light swallow up not only the unused portions of the stage, but also actors' voices. One explanation for the general air of confusion and looseness on the stage may be that "Summer Night" opened on Broadway without a road try-out. In that case, it may be quite a different play within a couple of weeks. Whether it will be different enough to assure success remains a question. If every scene could be transformed to achieve the pitch and tempo of the marathon sequence, it might become pretty exciting.

Rachmaninoff Program

Sergei Rachmaninoff has slightly revised his Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, program in Symphony Hall. It now stands: French Suite, E major, Bach; Sonata, Opus 58, B minor, Chopin; "The Trout," Schubert-Liszt; Impromptu, A flat minor, Schubert; Etude Tableau, "Daisies," Oriental Sketches, Rachmaninoff; Fairy Tale, E minor, Medtner; Novellette, Toccata, F. Poulenc; Tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli," Liszt.

Heifetz to Give Radio Recital

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

First of a five-concert series by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, the annual radio recital of Jascha Heifetz, violinist, the radio debut of Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Italian pianist-composer, return of Richard Crooks, tenor, and the premiere of a new series by Hedda Hopper of Hollywood are some of the features of the week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Kate Smith's program journeys to Hollywood for the premiere of "Drums Along the Mohawk," where Miss Smith is the guest of Darryl Zanuck, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Gene Krupa, prominent "hide beater" to the jitterbugs, is Columbia's "Young Man with a Band," CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

Serious music:

Schumann's Overture, Op. 52; first and second movements of Chausson's Symphony in B Flat Major; "Reverie du Soir," from Saint-Saëns' "Suite Algerienne"; Frederick Converse's Concertino for Piano and Orchestra, with Lucille Monaghan, soloist, programmed by Dr. Wallace Goodrich for the first concert of a five-program series, monthly, by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Alfred Wallenstein programs Lubin's "Suite in the Olden Style" and Griffis' Symphony for Strings in his "Symphonic Strings" concert, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Arturo Toscanini has chosen Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, No. 4 and the "Leonore" Overture for the second concert in his festival series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

New season:

"What's My Name," popular guessing quiz, resumes with Budd Hulick and Arlene Francis in the questioning roles, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Popular:

Ray Scott's "Concert in Rhythm" repeats "In a Subway Far from Ireland," "Boy Meets Horn," new arrangement of "The Peanut Vendor," "Four Beat Shuffle," a dance specialty; Judith Arlen, vocalist, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Sunday

Serious music:

Henrietta Schumann plays the second and third movements of Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto in Erno Rapee's Rachmaninoff festival; Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" conducted by Mr. Rapee with Music Hall Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

K. P. E. Bach's Symphony No. 3, in C Major; Elgar's "Serenade" Suite; Svendensen's "Du Gamla, Du Friska, Du Fjellhoega Nord," programmed by Frank Black for NBC String Symphony concert, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Rulon Robison, tenor and member of the Longy School faculty, sings a group of Gustav Holst's songs, Silverberg Quartet plays Hindemith's suite of Eight Pieces for Strings in modern music series, WHDH, 3.

Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Italian pianist-composer, making his American radio debut, plays world premiere of his own Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 2, while John Barbirolli has programmed his Shakespearean Overture to "Twelfth Night"; also Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for Strings and Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet," CBS-WEEI, 3.

Primrose Quartet of NBC Symphony players, making public debut, is heard in New Friends of Music radio series playing Brahms' Clarinet Trio in A Minor, Op. 114, Mozart's Duo for Violin and Viola in G Major (K. 423), and his Quintet in E Flat (K. 614), to those who wish to tune outside Boston, NBC-Blue, 6.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, selects Saint-Saëns' Havanaise, the "Londonderry Air" and Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle," for his annual radio recital in Sunday evening Hour; "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla," from "Das Rheingold" and Sibelius' "Finlandia," feature orchestra items, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Primrose Quartet in regular late evening Beethoven festival series, plays Quartet, Op. 18, No. 5, in A Major, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Drama:

Edmund O'Brien takes Prince Hal role in "Great Plays" production of Marlowe's "Edward II," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Merle Oberon appears with movie aspirants in "Gateway to Hollywood" series story, "A Sister to Elizabeth," CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

James Stewart, Loretta Young, Edward Arnold take leads in comedy-drama, "Going My Way?" marriage versus career story, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Mary Astor and Orson Welles play "Hurricane," South Seas story, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety:

Paul Robeson, Robert Benchley, Carl Van Doren are guests of "The Pursuit of Happiness" program, with Burgess Meredith as master of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Edgar Bergen introduces "Mortimer Snerd," rival to "Charlie," Rudy Vallee takes over "emcee" chore, Jackie Cooper and Cliff Nazzaro are guests in NBC-Red-WNAC program, 8.

Talk features:

University of Chicago Round Table includes George Gallup, poll master, into its discussion of "Public Opinion: Fact or Fancy?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Ted Cott's "So You Think You Know Music" poses interesting question, "Which of the Living Composers will be Immortalized 100 Years from Now?" CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Earl Browder, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, speaks on "The World Crisis," WBZ, 7.

On the Screen

Frieda Sullivan

In the program of short films at the South Station Theater.

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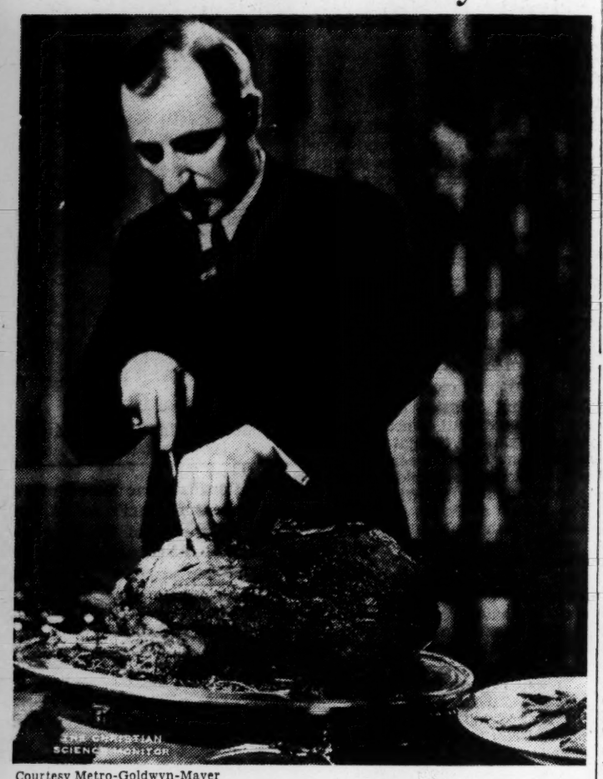
Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Turkey and All the Fixin's—Grace the November Markets

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Let's Talk Turkey



Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

How to carve a turkey properly? Probably there are as many experts as there are Thanksgiving dinners, and this year with two dates for the holiday, that means . . . well, we hope it means . . . plenty. But here's the way Max Cullen, nationally known carving expert, explains it in the M-G-M film, "Let's Talk Turkey." 1. After removing the drumstick, which is the first joint of the leg, Cullen removed the second joint bone, giving him easy access to the dark meat. Before this, the bird should be placed on its side, not on its back, for easier and steadier carving.

On Choosing Foods That Spell November

These Frosty Days Meals Are Heartier—With Fruits, Nuts, Winter Vegetables

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With two Thanksgiving Days in the offing, it's especially good news that the supply of turkeys is large and the price moderate, for no matter how much we may experiment with our food on other days of the year, Thanksgiving (to Americans at least) calls for turkey. Reports indicate that this year will bring the largest turkey crop on record. It is estimated that over 30,000,000 birds will be produced in 1939.

Buying a turkey represents a major investment in many households so a few pointers on choosing the turkey may be helpful. Select a bird that has a well-fleshed, well-rounded body with a good covering of fat over the entire carcass. There should be few blemishes and few pinfeathers, and for a tender bird the breast bone should be flexible.

For smaller families to whom turkey means too many meals of turkey, the markets provide other offerings. Duckling is inexpensive, and when filled with apple or savory bread stuffing, makes an appetizing holiday dinner. Roast chicken is chosen by many families even in preference to turkey. They like the more delicate meat of the chicken. Fowl is a good buy in the poultry market and chicken pie with fluffy biscuit top will grace many a Harvest supper.

Pork for Crisp Autumn Days

Meats in general are fairly reasonable. Pork is just the thing for these crisp autumn days. Roast loin of pork with spiced apples and browned sweet potatoes is a favorite dinner, and pork chops baked with cranberries is simple to prepare and well liked by many.

November in the Food Markets

At this time of year sausage is a popular item. Of course it's always good with griddle cakes. Some cooks stuff potatoes with sausage meat. They hollow out a tunnel through the potato with an apple corer and stuff it with sausage meat, then they bake the potato until tender. The sausage flavor goes through the potato and makes a delicious meal-in-one.

Sausages and Winter Squash

Sausages go well with winter squash and make an inexpensive luncheon or dinner dish. Cook the squash until tender, mash, and season liberally with butter, salt, and pepper. Place in greased baking dish, then arrange sausage links or cakes of sausage meat on top. Bake in oven until sausage is done. Serve hot with a crisp green salad.

Other pork items, that are popular in various parts of the United States with the return of cold weather, are spareribs, pork tenderloin, and pigs' feet. Head cheese is prized by many people, while in some sections scrapple is sold in the markets. This is made by boiling pieces of pork mixed with herbs and corn meal.

With the more hearty meals in demand for these colder months, the shopper would do well to investigate the cheaper cuts of meat which are always on hand in our markets. Few people realize that 50 per cent of our meat supply falls into the economy class—more than that in the case of beef. Sixty per cent of a beef carcass represents budget cuts. It's up to women to know what to buy and how to use these bargains.

Budget Cuts

For a thick soup with plenty of vegetables, buy a hind shank. Bottom round is a good cut for Swiss steak. Flank may be rolled and braised, or used for a stew. The plate may be sold as short ribs or as boiling beef. From the chuck comes pot roast or blade steak. Rolled or boneless neck makes a pot roast or a savory stew. The housewife who must get the best value out of her housekeeping money should study these cheaper cuts.

There are inexpensive vegetables, too, to companion these budget meats. Cauliflower and brussels sprouts, cabbage and spinach, are all waiting for the magic touch of the skillful cook. The best onion crop in years is on its way. Fashions in vegetables may come and go but creamed onions and onions swimming in butter will grace many Thanksgiving tables.

Rutabaga turnips are in demand with cooler weather. Prince Edward Island in Canada sends many turnips to our markets and a good crop is expected. These turnips come waxed, to prevent decay and drying out in transit.

Celery is a fall vegetable to feature. The supplies are heavy and the prices low. Use it in abundance for its crisp, crunchy goodness. Cook it, if you must, but in its native state it's best!

Apple Week

The first week in November has been named as Apple Week but to our way of thinking every week could be Apple Week. There is a big crop on hand. This is good news for the housewife. What if the price of Russian caviar is $20 or $30 a pound, it means a lot more to most of us that apples will be abundant and inexpensive.

Strictly speaking, oranges and grapefruit have no off-season nowadays. The nearest approach to that is usually the first half of October when the California Valencia season is closing and shipments of Florida oranges are beginning to arrive. By November the supplies are becoming more abundant.

A familiar sight at this time of year on the sidewalks of New York is the chestnut man with his glowing brazier. The sharp pungent smell of the roasting chestnuts brings back to many, memories of long ago. There are few native chestnuts and the supply of imported chestnuts is limited.

Pecans, Walnuts, Brazils

There are plenty of homegrown nuts in America, though. There is a fine crop of pecans, Texas and Oklahoma being the largest producers, with Georgia running not far behind. The price will be reasonable and meals that have gotten a bit in the rut can have a lift by using pecans freely. Pecans in salads, in frostings, and in cookies, are delicious—and who can resist a luscious pecan pie?

English walnut tonnage is twice that of pecans, with California heading the list of walnut producers and Oregon being second. Filberts and Brazil nuts are in the market along with almonds, cashews, and the lowly peanut.

With Cranberry Sauce

With all these grand foods in our markets, the range is wide for planning the holiday dinner. In this good old-fashioned meal, some people dispense with an opening course, but if you feel you must, then keep it very simple, chilled fruit juice, perhaps, with a frosting of orange sherbet. Next King Turkey himself, just crammed with a savory bread stuffing. With this, fluffy whipped potatoes, boiled onions in butter or in cream, luscious sections of candied winter squash, and as overtones to it all, crisp celery and tart cranberry sauce. Some people like a bit of salad, a simple green salad with a well-seasoned French dressing. For dessert, you may choose mince pie, or pumpkin pie, or sweet potato pie and there are those who like ice cream and, to nibble on, salted nuts.

December in the Food Markets will run December 1.

Sketch by Flora Graves Pease

The More the Merrier!—For Thanksgiving

Perhaps you are one of the fortunate folks who number their Thanksgiving guests by ten or a dozen, or better! Then get out the wheelbarrow, it's going somewhere . . . right in the center of the dining table, which, of course, will have all the leaves in.

Oh, no! Not the wheelbarrow that lives in the garage, but little brother's toy one. If little brother has grown up and taken to open roadsters, try any toy shop. But whether you borrow or buy, do paint it wagon blue, a color used "down on the farm" for cheapness, not charm, though charming it is.

Fill it with the season's largess in the way of fruits and vegetables, tuck in plenty of nuts, a nutcracker, and nutpicks for all hands around. And under it, before it, and behind it, a scattering of gay autumn leaves.

F. G. P.

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To Ann who **always** weeds my garden," is the dedication of this delectable book; and the pages that follow, fill me with delight. "Where Did Your Garden Grow?" by Jannette May Lucas, illustrated by Helene Carter, is a book about gardens and gardening written and pictured for you to read with Ann or small Mary or Bob or Jimmy. You may find where tulips came from and what other plants in the garden also grow out of quaint round roots like that, and what they do. And you may find out how familiar flowers like the Escholtzia or California Poppy that you have been weeding together all summer got their names. You may travel to wonderful lands like Mexico and Persia and the Southwest Indian country to see them in their native habitat, and may look at beautifully colored picture maps of various parts of the world with the flowers right where they originally belonged.

We don't share our garden enthusiasms enough with our children, do we? And how much these eager young flower lovers miss! Well, here is a most delightful way in which to do so. They will love poring over the book themselves; but you will like reading it with them, you mothers and daddies and cousins and aunts. You will both enjoy it more, and the doing will help build a common interest that belongs in every family that has a garden. If your Ann and Jerry are as young as five or six you can use it with them, and even your grown-up friends, if they don't insist too much on being grown-up, would like it. ("Where Did Your Garden Grow?" by Lucas and Carter. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $2.)

Late Fall Fertilization

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a subject about which one hears and reads little; yet over a seven years' period we, at least, have secured excellent results from a systematic use of fertilizer in the late fall.

A perennial border eighty feet long was divided into four twenty-foot sections. Sections one and three treated late in fall have shown consistent results each year. The natural scientists have not been able to give exact figures as to how long a period is required before the chemicals in various types of fertilizers become available in soluble form for the roots. But it seems that food worked into the soil just before the ground freezes is readily available the next spring.

* * *

Experiments in our border indicate that the vital point in this system of plant feeding is the time of application. The plants should not be given this last feeding until just before the soil freezes. In the latitude of Boston this usually means late November. If plants are fed November first, for example, and then the Weather Man sends us a delightful Indian Summer period with a warm rain or two, the roots may be stimulated to make a start in carrying food to the crown of the plant. This in turn forces a bit of growth and the plant is much more susceptible to winter killing.

A suggested amount for the home gardener to try if one wishes to experiment with a few plants is one cupful of a general fertilizer such as 5-8-7 formula mixed with one cupful of bone meal, scattered around each mature plant, and raked into the top inch of soil. For small plants and seedlings started this season, cut the above amounts in half.

* * *

One essential point, not only for this fertilization program but for general use in getting perennials ready for winter, is to make certain that no depressed area is left around the plants. If the soil immediately around the crown of a plant is below the level of its surroundings, water will naturally settle in this depression, and the alternate thawing and freezing during the winter will damage the plants.

In addition to fertilizer, the writer uses fifty pounds of hydrated lime on the border each December; this is an area of eighty by six feet. While there is no scientific proof as yet of the value of lime other than to counteract acidity in the soil, many gardeners feel that the action of the lime helps to liberate the food elements in the soil. It has seemed especially noticeable on delphiniums, veronica, and phlox.

Should one fertilize the area where the annuals will grow next season? The writer, on an area forty by twenty feet, spreads 100 pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer, and 100 pounds of hydrated lime. In November, the plants in the annual beds are pulled up and placed on the compost heap, the soil graded, and the fertilizer and lime raked in.

* * *

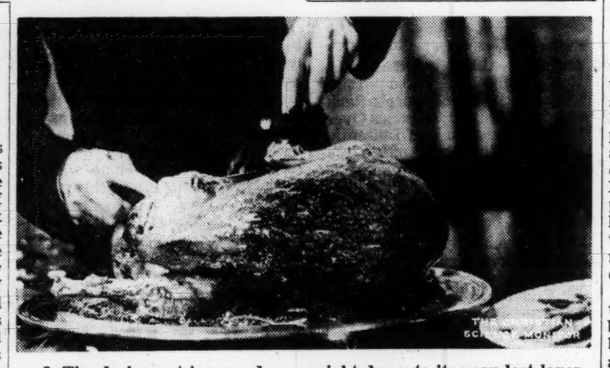
Experiments do not show that it is helpful to fertilize shrubs in the fall. If they are located in reasonably good soil, a spring feeding will promote all the growth that is wise. The new growth of shrubs and trees must stop early in the autumn, otherwise the new wood does not harden sufficiently to withstand the freezing weather of the winter season.

We have, however, had excellent results in growing young maple trees by making a hole with a crowbar in the soil a few feet from the base of the tree and filling the hole with bone meal. Three young maples with this system of feeding are growing well. The holes are made and filled in the late fall and the top few inches of the holes are filled with earth so that the roots will not be induced to come near the surface.

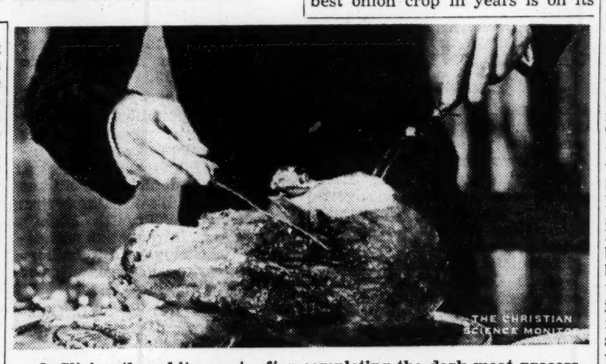
H. S. P.

Send us your questions—Garden Editor.

A Friday Column



2. The dark meat is carved away right down to its very last layer. Slices are cut from the outside of the bird toward the carver.



3. Slicing the white meat, after completing the dark meat process, merely means shifting the knife to the breast and carving in horizontal motion from the bird's exterior toward the carver.

4. When the dark meat is carved off, a cavity is disclosed through which the carver can easily get at the dressing.

Two New Cook Books Excellent Reading And Specialized

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lots of people like cook books that are fun to read as well as good cookery guides. And there seem to be more of this kind of late. There is the "Yankee Cook Book" reviewed recently in these columns. There is "Good Maine Food," just published. For New Yorkers (and others, too, of course, for seafood can be shipped everywhere these days), there is a new volume called "Long Island Seafood Cook Book" (Business Bourse, New York, $3) that is grand reading, to say nothing of the delicious seafood recipes in it. Fish cook books aren't too plentiful, and many of us are still going around in ruts (perhaps in shoals), eating the same few kinds of seafood cooked in the same few kinds of ways. Here's a volume to widen your seafood horizons. And oh, the sauces! As for oysters, confess now, do you know 113 ways of including oysters in recipes? But this useful and exciting volume of 400 picked recipes does. J. George Frederick, President of the Gourmet Society of New York, wrote the text, and Jean Joyce edited the recipes.

Another readable volume is the "Vegetable Cook Book" by the Browns (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, $1.75). When Cora, Rose, and Bob Brown present to the world another cook book, one settles down for a space just to enjoy it. At home the other day my beloved housemate was poring over this one, and at intervals burst into exclamations of delight and discovery. It affects you that way. Not only are the recipes mighty unusual and new, but the book is full of interesting information about using different vegetables in new combinations. The Browns find food an adventure, and always write interestingly about it. You will discover your old favorites here, too. And they don't stop at this. Garden hints, canning, preserving, excursions into the use of unfamiliar vegetables that are now on some of the markets (like soybeans and cardoons), together with help in using the new frosted foods in this field are also included. It is really a thorough little volume on the subject of vegetables, and we need to spruce up, most of us, in serving them.

M. J. T.

Along Victoria's Murray River

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After the World War there returned to Australia thousands of men who seemed unable to cope with the readjustment to city life. The war had brought about restlessness and discontent in her men of battle. So the government opened up vast stretches of her most fertile land and set about establishing a repatriation colony in northern Victoria alongside the Murray River.

Acres of land were purchased from the government by English officers with their brides from Chelsea. Australians who had served in India, Egypt, Gallipoli, and France surveyed their holdings, built temporary homes, and sent for their wives. Actors and musicians, a padre from Ireland, lawyers, engineers, surveyors: men, who as privates, had fought side by side. Upon their return, they wanted more than anything else in the world a home and land of their own, a continuance of land battles.

* * *

It is of these homes I want to write. I saw them in 1921 when they were first built in a wilderness of blackwood and eucalyptus; when the fragrance of burning sandalwood awoke me to household duties. I have come from there now, a perfected and prosperous town, with a women's club and a library, a community house and swimming pool for its youth, and co-operative packing and selling houses for an industry rated among Australia's most prosperous.

One home will always stand out in my memory because a sense of beauty and individuality was created with so little cost but so much thought. The ugly lines of the mushroom building were covered by vines and shrubs. Quick growing castor oil trees hid rubbish and out houses. Oriental chairs and bamboo screens decorated the porch. Straw matting from Chinese tea boxes covered old tables and chairs and made a floor covering for the porch. An ugly front door was painted cream. In the center of it a Japanese iron picture was hung and I used it as a knocker.

I was greeted by a woman whose speaking voice attracted me at once. "Do come in; the kettle is just on the boil. Tea for three is so jolly. My husband always runs across for that four o'clock cup. I look forward to it."

It was a happy voice, resonant with its invitation to enter and with that delightful rising inflection so characteristic of all voices of the Australian born.

* * *

There in the wilderness I had the pleasure of conversation as it is often described in books but so seldom bothered with in modern living. My hostess in a witty and entertaining manner described a day with all its humorous episodes in cooking with a makeshift stove and buying with no shops at hand. She contrasted the advantages of living simply, the time it gave her for reading and painting. I remember we discussed the author Keable who had just left England to live in Tahiti.

The walls of the room about me were Hessian. But they were painted a rich gray, the color used in art galleries. The woodwork toned in. It interested me then, that so perfect a background for original Japanese prints could be made from a makeshift interior. For homes at that time were temporary affairs, a place to live while waiting the arrival of timber and hardware.

* * *

Tea was served in English spode of the deep blue and henna pattern. I am sure it was very old, the colors were so mellow. "The silver is my mother's, wasn't she a dear! She said I would need it more than she to make up for the things I am missing in Adelaide."

As you see, that afternoon stands out as one of the worthwhile homes I have visited in Australia. My memory of it is clear. From the moment I stepped on her porch, no detail has ever been forgotten.

E. S. P.

A Friday Column.

Two Squash Recipes

Squash Soup

Cook
2 slices onion in
3 tablespoons butter for five minutes. Add
3 tablespoons flour
Salt and
Cayenne, and
4 cups milk in which
Bit of bay leaf has been scalded. Cook five minutes.
Add
2 cups cooked strained squash. Strain. Add
2 tablespoons butter and serve. If desired, garnish with
Whipped cream, or serve with grated cheese.

Baked Squash Goulash

Cut
4 slices bacon in small pieces and fry. Add
1 large onion sliced thin. Cook the onion until yellow. Add
1 pound winter squash cut in thin cross-wise slices. Add
1 green pepper cut in small pieces
2 cups tomatoes, fresh or canned
Salt
Pepper and
Sugar. Mix thoroughly and turn the mixture into a casserole. Cover and bake it in a moderate oven (350°F.) for one hour.

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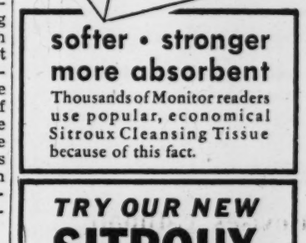

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Industrial Pace Reported Fastest Since the Year 1929

Business and Industry

Winter Wheat Crop Hit By Fall Drought

CHICAGO (AP)—First private estimates of probable United States winter wheat production in 1940 indicated the crop will be sharply below normal as a result of an unprecedented fall drought in the south west.

Crop experts here who made tentative forecasts 7 months before the harvest said current poor conditions indicate production may fall to 375,000,000 to 415,000,000 bushels. This would compare with the 1939 harvest of 550,710,000 bushels. The domestic winter wheat harvest has fallen below 400,000,000 bushels only once in many years. That was in 1933 when the crop was only 376,518,000 bushels partly as a result of a two-month dry spell the previous fall.

The average of five experts' estimates of 1939 corn production was 2,555,000,000 bushels, which if borne out by final harvest returns, would give the United States its largest corn harvest, with the exception of 1937, in seven years. Last year's harvest totaled 2,542,238,000 bushels and in 1937 the harvest was 2,651,284,000 bushels.

Individual estimates of probable winter wheat acreage ranged from 42,501,000 to 43,317,000 acres. The area seeded last fall totaled 46,173,000 acres. The Government increased its wheat acreage allotment this year.

One expert, R. O. Cromwell, estimated the crop's condition at only 63 to 65 per cent of normal compared with 68.9 per cent in December, 1932, the previous record low. C. M. Galvin said that a week ago only 33,151,000 acres actually had been planted and that heavy winter abandonment is in prospect because of poor plant condition.

The most serious drought zone in the wheat belt involves parts of heavy producing territory in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. The soft winter wheat belt to the east and in the Ohio valley has received good moisture relief recently.

Nat Murray estimated condition of winter wheat at only 61.5 per cent of normal.

Mr. Cromwell estimated United States soybean harvest this season at 82,913,000 bushels, the largest on record comparing with 57,655,000 bushels last year and an average crop of only 21,833,000 bushels in the period from 1928 to 1937.

Revises Estimate Of Carloadings Gain To 18 P. C. Over '38

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Advisory Boards issued a revised estimate predicting railroad carloadings would total 6,021,103 for the fourth quarter, an increase of 18.4 per cent over the same period of 1938.

The original estimate was 5,784,468 cars, an increase of 13.8 per cent over a year ago.

Principal upward revisions were for loadings of iron and steel, lumber, and coal.

The revised estimated increase in each group, with the original forecast: Iron and steel, 51.8 per cent and 29 per cent; coal and coke, 22.8 and 15.8; lumber and forest products, 17.6 and 11.7; brick and clay products, 15.2 and 10.3; automobiles, trucks and parts, 14.5 and 11.2; paper, paperboard and prepared roofing, 15 and 11.2.

Freight Car Repair Goes On Rapidly

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, told his board of directors that member railroads had made "marked progress" in repairing freight cars.

Since September 1, Mr. Pelley said, 42,000 cars have been made ready for service. It was estimated that on September 1, 224,000 cars were in need of repair

The directors also were told that carloadings now are running about 45 per cent ahead of last May.

G. D. Brooke, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, was elected a member of the board to succeed Charles E. Denney, whose term expired. Mr. Denney recently resigned as co-trustee of the Erie Railroad to become President of the Northern Pacific.

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Power Production Hits New Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Electric power production passed the 2,500,000,000-kilowatt hour mark the week ended Oct. 28 with the largest weekly energy production on record, Edison Electric Institute said.

The latest total of 2,538,799,000 kilowatt hours was 1.8 per cent ahead of 2,493,993,000 in the preceding week in a seasonally unexpected move. The aggregate was 14 per cent ahead of the 2,226,038,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute: New England 14.1; Middle Atlantic 11.8; Central Industrial 17.7; West Central 8.7; Southern States 16; Rocky Mountain 16.1; Pacific Coast 8.2.

Markets to Observe Three Holidays In Month of November

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial and commodity markets here, and in many cities throughout the country, prepared today to celebrate three holdays before the end of the month.

The New York Stock Exchange, curb exchange, cotton exchange, and the various New York commodity markets, along with banks, will be closed Election Day, which falls on Tuesday, November 7, Armistice Day on Saturday, November 11, and President Roosevelt's officially proclaimed Thanksgiving on Thursday, November, 23.

Securities markets in other cities, with a few exceptions, will close Election Day along with the New York markets.

The Chicago Board of Trade, the nation's big grain trading market, will remain open for business election day as usual.

Foreign markets will also be open Election Day.

The most complete world shutdown of financial and commodity markets since last Christmas looms for Armistice Day, in that it falls on Saturday when many foreign markets traditionally are closed, and the fact that November 11 is a religious holiday in some countries. All United States securities and commodity markets, with the exception of the Chicago livestock market and scattered small regional livestock marts, will be shut. The only foreign markets now expected to be open are the London money market, the Liverpool produce and provisions exchange, and the Amsterdam bourse.

It appears, on the basic reports in hand, that all securities and commodity markets throughout the nation may be closed in observance of the "new" Thanksgiving, November 23, with the exception of the Minneapolis and Duluth grain markets, which will close November 30 instead.

The New York Stock Exchange, Curb Exchange and some exchanges in other cities have indicated intention of staying open for business on the "old Thanksgiving," which by tradition falls on November 30, the last Thursday in November.

Engineering Awards 30 P. C. Under 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards fell off during the week ended Tuesday to $50,040,000, a decline of 22 per cent from the previous week and 30 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards were 45 per cent less than the preceding week, but 6 per cent larger than the same week last year. It was the eighth consecutive week that private construction had topped its respective 1938 values.

Public engineering construction was 5 per cent larger than the week before but 41 per cent under a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$50,040,000	$71,013,000
Private	18,755,000	17,666,000
State and municipal	23,017,000	44,085,000
Federal	8,268,000	9,262,000

A. T. & T. Phones Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a gain of about 86,800 telephones in service in October in the principal telephone subsidiaries of the company included in the Bell System.

This compared with a gain of 93,900 in September and 58,400 in October last year

At the end of October this year there were approximately 16,375,000 telephones in service in the Bell System.

Butter Output Drops 18 P. C. in September

CHICAGO (AP) — September butter production dropped 18 per cent from August, the largest August-September curtailment since 1929, the Department of Agriculture reported. September churnings totaled about 134,515,000 pounds.

Rapid deterioration of pasture in some important midwest dairy sections and an unfavorable relationship between butter-fat and feed prices curtailed both milk and butter production, Chicago mercantile exchange traders said.

Industry Seen Holding Rapid Rate for Time

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that American industry was rolling out products at the fastest pace since 1929 and probably would continue at as rapid a gait until the end of the year at least.

At the same time, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins said that wholesale trade during the first nine months of the year aggregated $15,000,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1938.

Figures from the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce showed that half the wholesale gain was accounted for in July, August and September. September sales of wholesalers were 16½ per cent higher than in September, 1938.

Inventories Rising

The Reserve Board tempered its optimism with the comment that "unless there is considerable increase in the consumption of goods, the accumulation of inventories which is now under way is likely to reach substantial proportions."

This meant that, unless people and businesses buy and use up newly-produced goods faster than they now are doing, factories soon might reach the point of shutting down temporarily to get rid of all their present stocks.

However, moderate increases in retail sales and plant expansion, together with continued active residential construction, also were reported.

The board estimated the October rate of production at 120 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared with a revised figure of 111 (formerly given as 110) for September, 92 for the low 1939 months of April and May, and 96 in October, 1938.

"Industrial output, employment and pay rolls," the board said in its monthly bulletin, "have shown further rapid advances following the buying wave and rise in prices that began with the outbreak of war.

"In many industries the volume of orders on hand appears to be large enough to sustain activity at a high level at least to the end of the year.

"In most primary markets buying was especially active in the first half of September and has since subsided. Demand for semi-finished and finished products, however, has been maintained in large volume, although recently new orders for some products have decreased from earlier high levels.

Production Up Sharply

"Consumption by individuals, utilization of materials through outlays for capital goods, and commodity exports have increased much less rapidly than production.

"Buying of equipment and expenditures for improvement of plant have expanded, particularly in the metal-working and railroad industries.

"Residential building activity has been for some months at the highest level of recent years and contracts for this type of building have continued large in recent weeks.

"Retail distribution of general merchandise has shown a rise beginning before the outbreak of war, and sales of electrical equipment, furniture, and other durable consumers' goods are reported to have increased considerably. Department store sales are at the level reached in 1937, and sales by mail orders houses and chain stores have risen above 1937 levels."

Lake Superior Iron Ore Shipments Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes vessel shipments of Lake Superior Iron ore during October totalled 9,201,249 tons, largest for any October in history with the exception of 1926 when 9,337,774 tons were floated, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. In October, 1938, lake movement was 3,624,416 tons.

Shipments so far this season total 39,593,570 tons, more than double the 17,781,706 tons to the end of October last year.

Last month's movement was the largest since August, 1937, when the all-time high of 10,811,361 tons were shipped.

Adjustment was made in the season total by the association to include 31,547 tons of Canadian ore shipped in August and September. There was no Canadian movement in October. The Canadian mineral came from the new Helen mine of the Algoma Steel Co., Ltd. and was shipped from Michipicoten Harbor on Lake Superior. This was the first Canadian ore to be moved by lake since 1922.

S. O. of California Shows Decline in Net From 1938

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—Standard Oil Company of California reported 5,522,295 third quarter net profit. It compared with $3,891,587 in the preceding quarter and $8,480,466 in the 1938 period.

Earnings per share on common stock were 42 cents, against 30 in the June quarter this year and 64 cents in the September quarter last year.

Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, amounting to $3,275,725, payable Dec. 15, to stockholders of record, Nov. 15. The Company paid 25 cents in the preceding quarter.

United States Soy Bean Sales Overseas Break All Records

CHICAGO (AP) — European demand for American soy beans, stimulated partly by the war, is shattering all U. S. export records, grain men said.

Traffic in beans, until a few years ago a minor American crop, is expanding rapidly as farmers in the Middle West send the biggest harvest they've ever produced to market. Export business in beans temporarily is overshadowing that in all grains, including wheat and corn, and prices, at the highest level of the season, give the 1939 soy bean crop a market valuation of approximately $75,000,000.

Exporters estimated that at current domestic prices of above 90 cents a bushel, 20 cents higher than a year ago, the foreign trade may put more than $10,000,000 into producers' pockets this year and give grain merchants and transportation agencies a share of the business. They estimated that 10,000,000 bushels of new beans may be cleared to Eastern ports for export next month and that for the full year sales abroad may aggregate 15,000,000 bushels.

Exports Take Big Jump

Last year the United States exported approximately 2,600,000 bushels and in 1937 about 1,300,000 bushels. Prior to that this type of business was usually on a smaller scale.

Since October 1 almost 3,000,000 bushels have been cleared in Lake vessels from the Chicago area, in which soy bean marketings from the rich middlewestern belt are centered. Two boatloads carrying 109,000 bushels were booked directly to Norwegian ports. Direct shipments abroad are rare, most of the cargoes transshipped from Canadian ports.

Exporters said the war had cut off supplies from Manchuria, which for centuries has been the world's principal soy bean producing area, and that Europe has been forced to depend more on the United States for supplies.

Aside from the fact that the longer shipping distance from Manchuria and increased insurance and transportation costs as a result of the war help to divert business to North America, Manchuria raised a smaller crop this season. Production has been estimated at 149,000,000 bushels, compared with 170,000,000 a year ago.

Principal foreign buyers of U. S. beans have been Denmark, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Belgium.

Soy Crop Expanding

United States producers estimated they have a crop in excess of 80,000,000 bushels, compared with 57,600,000 bushels last year. Prior to 1934 domestic production of soy beans never exceeded 20,000,000 bushels.

The soy bean is one of the oldest crops grown but until some 30 years ago trade in it had been confined almost entirely to oriental countries.

In recent years dozens of uses have been developed for the bean, in addition to its farm usage as dairy feed, hog or poultry chow. It has been processed to make plastics used in automobile parts, furniture, wall panels, ash trays, clocks, light switches, buttons, buckles and many other gadgets.

Its oils or products are used in paints and varnishes, oil cloth and linoleum, printers' ink and celluloid, soap and rubber substitutes. Several dozen food products come from the soy bean—salad oil, diabetic foods, soup, soybean flour, lard substitutes, bread and biscuits.

Exporters discounted, however, rumors that Europeans had discovered a satisfactory method for using soy beans in the manufacture of explosives.

Wool Prices Drop During Week Due To Offerings From Cape

Weekly Wool Review

Offerings of wool from the Cape at prices equivalent to about 88 cents a pound, clean basis, duty paid, at Boston, for a wool comparable with American Class III fine territory wools, or slightly better, appear to be battering down the price structure of the Boston wool market.

Business is slow, to be sure, which makes for softening of values, but, with the Australian and New Zealand clips taken over by the British Government, and the African wool about all that is offering in that general classification, the willingness of owners to sell that wool a dime or so under quotations for comparable wools in this country is making inroads in the strength of the more or less nominal quotations in the Boston market.

Boston wool buyers have taken fairly large quantities of wool at the Cape apparently, for Norton, Lilly & Co., Boston agents for the American South African Line, Inc., announce that two of their Boston bound steamers from South Africa, with wool for Boston discharge, have sailed from Cape Town. The American steamer Challenger and the Finnish steamer Kronoborg left Cape Town on Oct. 22 and are due at Boston about Nov. 21.

Imported apparel wools, on spot in Boston, are selling to some extent a bit lower than recent nominal quotations. Australian merino wools, and Montevideo fine crossbreds are being sold.

Mohair is littlle changed. What sales materialize are at prices recently paid. Texas, original bag, adult mohair is around 52 to 53 cents for adult and 90 to 95 cents for kid mohair. In Texas, where less than 2,000,000 pounds of mohair are reported unsold, prices are about where they have been for the past several weeks.

Chemical Firm Plans Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—International Agricultural Chemical Corp., a leading fertilizer producer, announced plans for a $1,500,000 additional development of its potash resources near Carlsbad, N. M., by its subsidiary, the Union Potash & Chemical Co.

Louis Ware, President of the parent concern, said the company had sold $1,208,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds to the New York Trust Co. at a price yielding the buyer 3½ per cent.

Together with about $250,000 from the company's own funds, Ware indicated, the proceeds of the bond sale will be used to buy preferred stock of the potash unit and thus provide capital for the equipping and development of its mine on land leased from the U. S. Government in New Mexico.

Chicago & North Western Plans $1,800,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles M. Thomson, trustee of the Chicago & North Western Railway, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,800,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

The railway said it intended to purchase 800 freight cars costing about $2,362,500, paying 20 per cent of the cost from its own funds. Mr. Thomson said 500 of the new cars would be 70-ton coal cars and 300 would be 50-foot box cars.

AAA Expenditures For Past Quarter Total $153,828,348

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported total expenditures of $153,828,348, including benefit payments to farmers co-operating with crop control programs, during the quarter ended Oct. 1.

Texas led all states with receipt of $25,345,000 in farmer subsidies. Iowa was second with $15,412,000, and Illinois was third with $7,975,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation said that approximately 300,000 winter wheat farmers had turned over 10,458,500 bushels of grain to the agency as premiums on policies protecting them against crop losses next year.

This is almost twice the number of farmers who took out government insurance on this year's wheat crop.

The wheat paid as premiums is stored in 68 cities, where it will be held as a reserve from which losses will be paid. Farmers suffering losses from drought, flood, hail, insects or other natural causes, receive indemnities in the form of wheat or its cash equivalent.

Coach Companies Receive Big Orders

KENT, Ohio (AP)—An order for 169 vehicles costing more than $2,000,000 has been placed with the Twin Coach Co. by the Municipal Railway of Seattle, Wash.

The order included 135 forty-passenger trackless trolley coaches and 34 thirty-passenger motorcoaches.

Last week the Kent Company received an order for 44 forty-passenger trolley coaches from the Kansas City Public Service Co.

British Steel Price Is Raised

LONDON (AP)—The price of steel was raised £1 ($4) a ton by a new order made effective Nov. 1, by the Ministry of Supply.

The Ministry said:

"The new prices take account of the increased costs of the principal imported raw materials, including the higher freight charges now in operation. The effect of the new order is to increase the price of billets and heavy steel by £1 per ton, with corresponding adjustments in the prices of finished products."

States Need Not Report Rigid Employee Tax Data

WASHINGTON (AP)—The International Revenue Bureau has decided that states and their political subdivisions need not follow the same stringent regulations business corporations must in reporting income of their employees for federal tax information.

The bureau told its collectors that, "in order that as little expense and inconvenience as possible be caused the several states, political subdivisions and their agencies and instrumentalities in the filing of information returns . . . the bureau will consider it satisfactory if . . . returns are made . . . as best suits the convenience of the State, etc."

Information returns from employers are used by the bureau to check the accuracy of income reports by the employees, when tax-paying time comes around.

Probe of Iron Ore Base Price Is Under Way

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six leaders in the iron ore business sat in a row before the Monopoly Committee Thursday and undertook to explain why the base price of iron ore had varied only twice in the last 14 years.

Two of the witnesses were asked about letters dealing with relations among the firms which supply iron ore to the major steel companies.

Patrick Butler, a nephew of Associate Justice Pierce Butler, of the Supreme Court, explained that a letter to his father, Emmett Butler, did not "mean what it seems." Dated April 10, 1934, the letter said, "I saw Hoyt yesterday and he told me the ore magnates had decided to retain last year's market prices."

The Butlers operate Butler Brothers, an iron ore producing company at St. Paul, Minn., and the letter referred to Elton Hoyt II, president of Pickands, Mather & Co., important buyer and seller of Butlers' ore. Mr. Hoyt sat a few chairs away.

"Did you magnates get together and fix the price of ore?" boomed Leon Henderson, SEC Commissioner and committee member.

"That's the first I heard of it," Mr. Hoyt replied calmly.

That 'Friendly Basis'

The younger Butler said his letter "did not mean that ore magnates got together and fixed the prices—that was just shorthand to my father that meant the magnates and their customers had negotiated a price for the year."

A second letter was from E. B. Greene, President of the Cleveland-Cliffs Corporation, to G. M. Humphrey, President of the M. A. Hanna Company, both Cleveland concerns dealing in iron ore.

Written in September, 1934, it said that Mr. Greene welcomed "Alec into our 'union.'" It added that Mr. Greene was "glad that the iron ore business is so largely in the hands of a small group of men who all work on a close and friendly basis."

Earlier, Mr. Greene had testified that there was "very keen competition" in the sale of iron ore and that the Hanna company was one of several "substantial competitors."

Concerning the letter, Mr. Greene explained with a smile that "Alec" was A. C. Brown, then newly appointed vice-president of his firm, and that this was a "personal note" regarding Mr. Brown's appointment.

"The last paragraph was merely facetious," he added. "We are friends and do work on a friendly basis, but not on an improper basis."

A. H. Feller, Justice Department attorney, who was questioning him, said he had not implied anything "improper."

Earlier, each of the six iron ore merchants had been questioned separately about his concern, and its relations with the major steel companies.

Puzzled on Price Uniformity

In addition to the Butlers, Hoyt, and Greene, the sextette included George M. Humphrey, of the M. A. Hanna Company, and Crispin Oglebay, of Oglebay, Norton & Co., also a Cleveland concern.

Mr. Feller introduced charts showing that the base price of iron ore (for a ton of Mesaba non-bessemer ores—51.50 iron natural content) was $4.25 a ton for the four years of 1925-29. It then rose to $4.50, and remained at that level for the next eight years; was advanced to $4.95 in 1937, and is now quoted at that figure.

Messrs. Hoyt and Humphrey said that the base price each season was determined by the "first major sale" of ore.

They said most ore suppliers had long-term contracts with steel companies, and that concessions were made by reducing contracted tonnage during depression years to maintain price levels.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D). of Wyoming, chairman, went down the line of witnesses on each of these technical price points and almost invariably all agreed that the explanation was correct.

"Freight rates changed, volumes changed, prices of finished steel goods changed, and it seems very unusual there was not a jot or tittle of change in iron ore base prices," observed Mr. Henderson.

The ore merchants replied that charts of the base price over the depression period failed to reflect concessions or deviations actually made.

Sherwin-Williams Profits More Than Twice Year Ago

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Sherwin-Williams Co., paint manufacturers, reported $4,463,991 net profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, against $2,228,360 the previous fiscal year. The latest year's profit was equal to $5.96 a share on the common, against $2.42 the previous year.

Directors voted a 75 cents a share dividend on the common, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31.

Sharp Station Increase By New York Telephone

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. reported a station gain in October of 5,985 compared with a gain of 3,037 stations in the comparable month last year.

For the first 10 months the gain was 60,576 stations against 13,626 a year ago.

Joins McKinsey Co.

Paul T. Cherington

Has become a general partner in McKinsey & Co., New York. Mr. Cherington has been prominently identified for 30 years with the development of more efficient sales, advertising and distribution methods in the United States, and a leading authority in the field of market and consumer research. He was a member of the original faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University, serving as professor. He was also a professor at Stanford University. He has been connected with the Bureau of Census and was founder of the Fortune surveys of public opinion. He is the author of nine books and has been a frequent contributor to magazines and business publications.

Crude Petroleum Output Last Year Lower Than 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the 1938 production of crude petroleum at 1,214,355,000 barrels, compared with 1,279,160,000 in 1937.

Most oil States, the Bureau said, produced less crude last year than the year before, but several reported notable gains. Illinois' 24,075,000 barrels in 1938 was more than three times its 1937 production. Arkansas gained 55 per cent over 1937.

The decline in demand and lower prices reduced drilling, the Bureau said, and the number of oil wells brought in—19,121—was 14 per cent under 1937. Abandonment of oil wells increased nearly 50 per cent. Producing oil wells increased only 6,610 to a total of 369,640 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Marked decline in activity at steel mills was reflected, the Bureau said, in the output of benzol, which decreased from 2,790,000 barrels in 1937 to 1,764,000 barrels in 1938. This, it said, was the lowest benzol production since 1934.

Crude runs to stills in 1938 totaled 1,165,015,000 barrels, or between 1 and 2 per cent below the record figure of 1937.

Foreign Gold Held in U. S. Is Decreasing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has begun publication of weekly figures on foreign gold held under "earmark" in the United States.

The figures formerly were given out by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which, however, stopped publishing gold figures last week at the request of the Treasury. It had inadvertently disclosed plans for a $6,000,000 gold shipment from South Africa to the United States before the boat had sailed. The Treasury felt that such premature publicity might endanger the crews of ships carrying gold.

Foreign Gold Holdings Decline

The first Commerce report on earmarking shows that the amount of foreign gold in this country decreased $31,198,000 in the five days ended Oct. 25. The total remaining was not immediately available, but was believed to be approximately $1,000,000,000.

This gold, nearly all of which is on deposit in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, belongs to the governments and central banks of various countries and is available for commercial payments, particularly of the type contemplated under the "cash and carry" neutrality law.

Since virtually no gold exports were reported at the time that the amount of earmarked gold decreased, officials said the decrease figure represented the amount of gold sold to the United States Treasury from the earmarked funds in order to raise dollars needed to make either immediate or imminent cash payments.

Gold Imports Increase Again

The department also reported that imports of gold from foreign countries in the same five days amounted to $15,442,672, the first increase of gold imports since the war drastically reduced the international flow of the metal. Imports in the seven preceding days had only been $11,078,749.

The British Empire accounted for the bulk of the shipments, $6,160,047 coming from England, $232,491 from Canada, $752,898 from India, $3,517,993 from Australia, and $2,091,939 from South Africa.

The only other large shipment was $1,464,622 from Italy.

Silver imports amounted to $985,272 in the five days, a usual amount, and included $321,762 from Canada, and $632,203 from Mexico.

Gold exports totaled only $2,597, probably representing jewelry, and silver exports were $525,032.

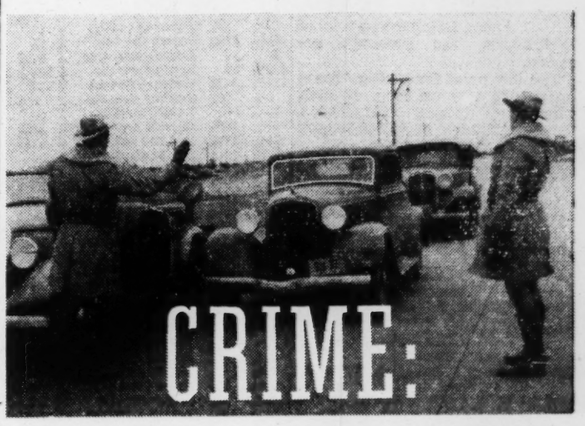
The reports were based on five days, rather than a week, in order to enable the department to step up its weekly figures from Friday to Wednesday.

Cotton Ginnings to Date Slightly Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 8,874,814 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters.

Ginnings to that date a year ago were 8,925,828, and two years ago, 11,066,210.

Round bales included totaled 130,356, compared with 112,993 a year ago and 186,234 two years ago.



The States "co-op" to help the "cop"

One of the interesting subjects included in the series, "The World at Your Fireside,"—which, by the way, has proven so popular that its extension for another six weeks is announced by The Christian Science Monitor. See page 4, this issue, for an example of this daily full page discussion on current events; and take advantage of the special offer on the coupon below.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day's sales	845,710
1939 volume to date	226,667,430
1938 volume to date	244,097,213

Stocks Regain Equilibrium After Selloff

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Stocks regained their equilibrium in today's market after an early brisk sell-off in aircrafts and other leaders.

Aviations tried to push up at the opening, but were quickly hit by profit takers. The ticker tape was late for a brief interval as blocks of as much as 20,000 shares changed hands.

There was a subsequent slowdown and losses running to 2 or more points were shaded or turned into advances. Near the final hour, with volume light, prices were no worse than moderately mixed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,800,000 shares.

Optimistic buying at the start was attributed to the House passage of the arms embargo repeal and likelihood that the measure, after going through conference today, would get the President's signature tomorrow. With the bars down for belligerents, forecasts of purchases of around $1,000,000,000 from abroad were heard.

Brokers stressed, however, that the "good news" was out and, generally, there had never been any serious doubts the Administration's measure would not get through. Consequently, it was thought natural that those who had been riding the aero stocks would cash in, although plane makers will be the first to benefit by heavy shipments to the Allies.

Curtiss-Wright common and "A" shares managed to retain small improvement at new highs for the year. Douglas, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Boeing, Consolidated Aircraft, North American Aviation and Bendix reduced or cancelled declines.

Twin Coach and Greyhound, envisaging heavy truck orders from abroad, edged forward. Resistant were Bethlehem Steel, Phelps Dodge and Sears Roebuck. Rising vigor was lacking in Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Great Northern, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors and Kennecott.

In the curb Aluminum of America ran up substantially along with Newmont Mining. Backward were Lockheed and Beech Aircraft.

Corporate Bonds Rise

Buying activities broadened in parts of the corporate section of the bond list today, while U. S. governments and most foreign dollar loans retreated.

Best gains near the final hour were held by Remington Rand 4¼s (with warrants), Republic Steel 4¼s of '61, Texas & Pacific 5s of '79, M-K-T 5s of '62 and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, up fractions to more than 2 points.

Loans of Shell Union, Texas Corp., Walworth, Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific sold off fractionally.

Showing moderate activity federal issues worked down for average losses of about ¼ point. Lower in the foreign division were Panama 5s of '63 (A), Japan 5½s, Canada 4s and Sao Paulo State 7s of '40.

Brokers' Loans Rise $67,168,637 in Oct.

NEW YORK (AP)—Collateral borrowings of New York Stock Exchange members increased $67,168,637 during October to a total of $534,228,504, the exchange reported.

The low point for brokers' loans since 1929 was on Aug. 1, 1932, when they totaled $241,559,943. The record high of $8,549,383,979 was made on Oct. 1, 1929.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ludlow Mfg Asso	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 4
Phelps Dodge	75c	Q	Dec. 8	Nov. 25

Irregular

Monomac Spinning	50c	..	Nov. 3	Oct. 31
Peninsul T $1.40 pf A	35c	..	Nov. 15	Nov.
Peninsul T $1.40 pf A	35c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 4

Extra

Vick Chem Co	10c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

Accumulated

Clear Spg WS $6pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Empire D Elec 6% pf	$3	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Nrthwst PS 7% pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do 6% pf	$3	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Tex-O-K FM7%pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

Increased

Vanadium Alloys S	50c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 18

Final

Atlas Powder Co	$1.50	..	Dec. 11	Nov. 30

Interim

MrcniIMCLtd or rg	2½	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 1
for ord reg	2½%	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 3

Regular

Aluminium Ltd	$4	..	Dec. 19	Nov. 24
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Birmghm Gas ppf 8?½c	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
BostGrdRT (BostM)	$1	S	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
BrownOLtd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 3
ChestrWS$5.50pf	1.37½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Garner RyLtd Cl A	25c	..	Oct. 27	Oct. 23
Golden Cycle Corp	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Griggs Coop 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Hamilton T Sh (Denver C) ben in	1.453c	..	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
May Dept Stores	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Minn Gas Lt (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Northeastern Wat & El $4 pf	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Ohio Power Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Pfaudler Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Pillsbury Fl Mills	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Pitts Sub Wat Sv Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Republic Ins Co of Texas	30c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 10
Roses 5, 10 & 25c Stores	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Royalty Income Shares Series A	25c	..	Nov. 25	Oct. 30
Stand Am Tr Sh.	7.362c	..	Nov.	
Sylvanite Gold M	5c	Q	Dec. 30	Nov. 18
Do.	5c	..	Dec. 30	
Vick Chem Co.	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Walgreen Co.	40c	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 20
Western R E Trustees (Boston)	$2	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Wheeling Elec. Co. 6% pf.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Wurlitzer (R) Co.	15c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 20

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Oct. 30 (in thousands of Reichsmarks): notes in circulation 10,819,000, increase 617,000; gold and foreign exchange 76,869, decrease 277; other bills of exchange and checks 9,358,200, increase 172,100. Reserve ratio 0.71 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	5	52½	52	52	
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	15	60	58½	60	+1
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	N'v 2
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	14	13	14	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	17¼	15⅜	17	+ ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	14	13¼	14	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	18	17½	18	+ ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	29	24½	22	24¼	+ ½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (5g)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	18	178	175	176	−1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	14	14	14	N'v 2
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	12	14	14¼	14	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	27	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	26	42¾	40¾	42½	+1
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	N'v 2
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16	16	16	−1
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	65	65	65	−1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	20	39¾	38⅜	39½	+1¼
13¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	50½	48½	50½	+2
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	107½	106¼	107½	+1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	+2½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	31	38¼	36¼	38¼	+1¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	58	57	58	+ ½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	24	23⅜	22⅞	23⅝	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	N'v 2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	− ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	32	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	21	20½	21	−1
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	25⅝	24½	25⅝	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	24¾	24	24¾	+1¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Home P (2.40)	9	54	53	54	+1
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	10	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	− ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	6	24¼	23½	23½	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	17	27⅛	25	27⅛	+1⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	68	66½	68	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	12	14½	14	14½	+ ½
5½	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	41	26½	25⅞	26⅜	+ ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	6	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ½
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	12	43	42	43	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	85	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	43	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	79	79	79	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ½
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	53	54¾	52	54¾	+1⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	138½	138½	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅜
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	65	36⅞	34⅜	36⅞	+1⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1½g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	23½	23¼	23¼	− ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅝
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	168¾	167¾	168¾	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	81½	80½	81	− ½
89¾	75⅛	Am Tob B (5)	4	81½	81¼	81¼	− ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142	142	142	−1⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	6½	6⅛	6½	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	43	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	18	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	32	52⅜	49⅜	52⅜	+2⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	43	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	−2
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	165	34½	32¼	34⅜	+1⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	42⅛	42	42	N'v 1
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	8	22⅛	21⅞	22	− ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	4	33⅞	32¾	33¾	+ ⅞
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100½	100½	100½	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	65	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	49½	48	49½	+1¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	2	39	38½	39	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 2
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	9½	9⅜	9½	− ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	74½	74½	74½	N'v 2
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	41	31⅜	30	31⅛	+ ⅝
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	2	61	61	61	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	31	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	18	17	18	+1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18	18	18	+ ¾
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	6	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	− ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	65	64	65	+1¾
8	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	6	3	3	3	Oct 31
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	741	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+1⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	86	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9⅝	9¼	9½	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21	21	21	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	6	18	17⅝	17¾	
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	20	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
25¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	25	24¾	25	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	120	120	120	
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 1
73⅝	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	168	33¼	31	33	+ ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	53½	53½	Oct 31
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 2
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	223	90¾	87⅝	90⅜	+2⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17⅝	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	114¾	114¼	114¼	− ¾
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	8	30¾	30	30¼	− ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	22	21⅜	21¾	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	26	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ ¾
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	5	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	135	30⅞	28½	30⅞	+ ⅞
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¾
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 2
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	20	21	20⅝	20⅞	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	46	27¼	26	27	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	34	33	34	+1
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	19	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	25	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50¼	50	50¼	− ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 1
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅝	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	40⅜	40	40	− ¼
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	*5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	16	22¼	21¾	22	− ¼
13¼	7	Bucyrus-Erie	25	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	35	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	25	24½	25	+ ½
22½	18	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31½	31½	31½	+1
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	19	13¼	13	13¼	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	21	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅝
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	1	8	8	8	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	46	16⅛	14⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	24	23⅝	24	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	38	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	38	8⅜	3½	8⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	5	15⅜	14⅞	15	− ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	12	15½	15⅛	15½	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	43	5⅜	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	28½	27½	27½	− ⅞
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	83	81¼	83	+1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	12	57¼	56	57¼	+1¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 20
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	72	28¾	27½	28½	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¾
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	40¾	40	40¾	+1⅞
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	+ ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	21	21	21	+1½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	23	42¾	41½	42¾	+ ⅝
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93	93	93	+1

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	3	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	4	1	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	13⅛	13	13	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅝	½	⅝	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	13	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	36⅛	36¼	36¼	− ¾
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅜
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 2
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	9	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
13⅛	5	Childs Co	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	172	89¾	86¼	89¾	+1⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	3	12	12	12	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	6	34	33	34	+1⅜
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	8	36⅞	36	36⅞	
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M(1.20a)	9	47	45¾	47	+ ⅝
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	10	34¾	34	34¾	
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	119¾	119	119¾	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	35	14⅜	14	14½	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	9	36	34	36	+1⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	22½	22	22½	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	75	7¼	7	7⅛	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	82	82	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	N'v 2
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	6	91½	91	91½	− ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ¼
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	N'v 2
64	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52½	51¼	52½	+1
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	N'v 1
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	24	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	120	31	30⅞	31	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	6	25	24¼	25	+ ⅝
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Southern Steel Mill Output At Full Capacity

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — World War production levels were surpassed by the giant steel and iron mills of this southern industrial capital as mills reached their capacities.

Prodded by an unprecedented flood of domestic orders which began immediately after the outbreak of European hostilities Sept. 1, heavy industries in this district have added 15,000 employees upping pay rolls more than $1,250,000 per month, competent sources estimated.

Peak Production

That production facilities were running at peak levels was well illustrated today by reports that the Ensley rail mill, with an unprecedented backlog of orders totaling 140,000 tons, would be shut down this week end because full ingot capacity is being used in other finishing units.

The mill will resume operation in December for a run of seven or eight months on business already on the books. Employees of the rail mill will be transferred to other units of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company plants.

Steel production was currently estimated at 94 per cent of capacity, with some authorities doubting this figure could be maintained more than a few weeks because of the necessity of repairs.

Pig iron output, also, was above the figure which can be produced on a 12 months basis, since every one of the blast furnaces in Alabama is pouring iron.

With finishing capacity now well ahead of maximum ingot output, the building of new blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces is being discussed widely in industrial circles.

Demand Is Domestic

Authoritative sources were emphatic in assertions that virtually all the business now pushing southern steel plants is from domestic consumers. They agreed that the European war acted to stimulate domestic buying, chiefly because of the prospect for price increases next year.

Pig iron prices already have been upped $2 a ton. Orders are running ahead of production, however, and foundry stocks are virtually gone.

Merchant iron makers have been forced to ignore some foreign inquiries because of the flood of domestic business. Exports of Birmingham pig iron, which approximated 300,000 tons in 1938, mostly to Japan, have dwindled to a fraction of that amount with American consumers wanting more than the mills can turn out.

Wheat Prices Rise In a Strong Rally

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—A strong rally in the wheat market today lifted prices almost 2 cents a bushel from early lows to the best levels in a month and a half.

Buying of wheat was stimulated by strength in securities and by a 6 cents a bushel upturn in the price of soy beans to above $1 for the first time since March, 1938.

Continued drought in the hard winter wheat belt southwest also encouraged buying.

After touching highs of 88 and 87⅞ for December and May contracts respectively, wheat reacted slightly but closed ⅝-1⅛ cents higher than yesterday, December 87½-⅜, May 86⅞-¾. Corn was ¾-1⅛ up, December 50⅞-51, May 53⅝-¾, and oats ⅜-⅝ higher.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.23	104.23	104.23
58 3¼s 46-44	109.7	109.4	109.5
10 2¾s 47-45	107.10	107.10	107.10
9 3⅛s 49-46	109.8	109.8	109.8
28 4¼s '52-47	117.26	117.16	117.24
3 2½s '53-49	103.4	103	103
2 3s '55-51	107.6	107.6	107.6
127 2⅞s '60-55	104.12	104.9	104.10
1 2¾s '59-56	103.12	103.12	103.12
39 2¾s '63-58	103.5	103	103.3
14 2¾s '65-60	103.5	103.	103.5

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	103.29	103.29	103.29
1 3s '52-44	106.14	106.14	106.14
9 1½s '47-45	99.29	99.29	99.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	107½	107½	107½
37 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80	80	80
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Alleghn Val 4s '42	106½	106½	106½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	59½	59⅛	59½
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102	102	102
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
26 Am T&T 3½s '66	109¾	109	109
12 Am T&T 3¾s '66	106¾	106	106
53 Am T&T 3¾s '61	107⅝	106⅝	107⅜
13 Anaconda W 5½s '50	107¼	107	107¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb'67	35½	35½	35½
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
12 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
12 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98	98¾
12 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90⅛	90½
18 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102½	103
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	82	82	82
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	70	70	70
8 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104	104
16 B&O rfg 6s'95	32½	31¾	31¾
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 B&O 1st 5s'48	66½	66	66½
47 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
10 B&O rfg 5s'95	29¾	29¼	29¼
5 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	28	28	28
20 B&O 5s'96 F ct	28	27¼	28
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	28	28	28
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	20	19¾	20
10 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	19	18½	19
75 B&O 1st 4s '48	65	64⅝	64⅝
5 B&OPLE&WVa 4s'41ct	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	82	82	82
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	103	103	103
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115½	115½	115½
8 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	108	107¾	107¾
21 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104½	104	104
50 Beth Stl 3½s'52	110	109½	110
13 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	99⅜	99¼	99¼
37 Boston&Me 5s'67	39	38	38½
5 Bost&Me 4⅜s'61	35½	35½	35½
6 Boston&Me 5s'55	40	39½	40
1 Boston&NY 4s'47	8½	8½	8½
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72¾	72¼	72¾
1 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94	94
11 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Bkly Un El 4½s'51	112½	112¼	112½
12 Buf R&P 4½s'57	42¼	42	42½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101	100	101
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102	102	102
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	100	100
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100	100	100
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½	99½
12 Can Ore 6½s '46	109	109	109
1 Can Pac 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
4 Can Pac 5s '54	84½	84	84
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	83½	83¼	83½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	76	76	76
28 Can Pac 4s perp	67¾	67⅛	67⅛
5 Can C & G 6s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	37	37	37
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	54	54
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	60	60	60
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19½	19	19
12 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16½	16½	16½
6 Ceratin-td 5½s'48	74½	74¼	74½
1 Champion P&F4¾s '50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 C&O 4½s '92	120⅜	120⅜	120⅝
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅝
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	90½	90½	90½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	94¾	95
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
37 Chic Ter Wstrn 4s '59	22	21⅝	22
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	66	66	66
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	14	14	14
1 Chi I & L 5s '55	14	14	14
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	3¾	3¾	3¾
27 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
134 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	25	25	25
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi&NW 2½s '87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	15¾	15¼	15¾
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅝	2½	2½
13 CRI&P 4s '88	15⅛	15	15
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105½	105½
6 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	92	91	91
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s '52	91¼	90½	90½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
6 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	107	106⅞	106⅞
19 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108	108
19 Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	108	107¾	107¾
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58	57½	57½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 ClevUn Term 5s '73	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	76¼	76	76¼
5 Col & So 4½s '80	38¾	38½	38¾
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103	103½
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
109 Colmbia Ed 3½s'68	109	108⅞	109
219 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	123⅞	123¾	123
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22 Con Edis 3⅛s '48	107¾	107⅜	107½
13 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107	107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Container 5s '43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34⅛	34⅛
3 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 Del & Hud 4s '43	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
10 D & R G 4½s '36	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9½	9½
1 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	110	110	110
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
6 Dul Missab & I3½s'62	107	106½	106½
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	16	16¼
36 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	40¼	40¼	40¼

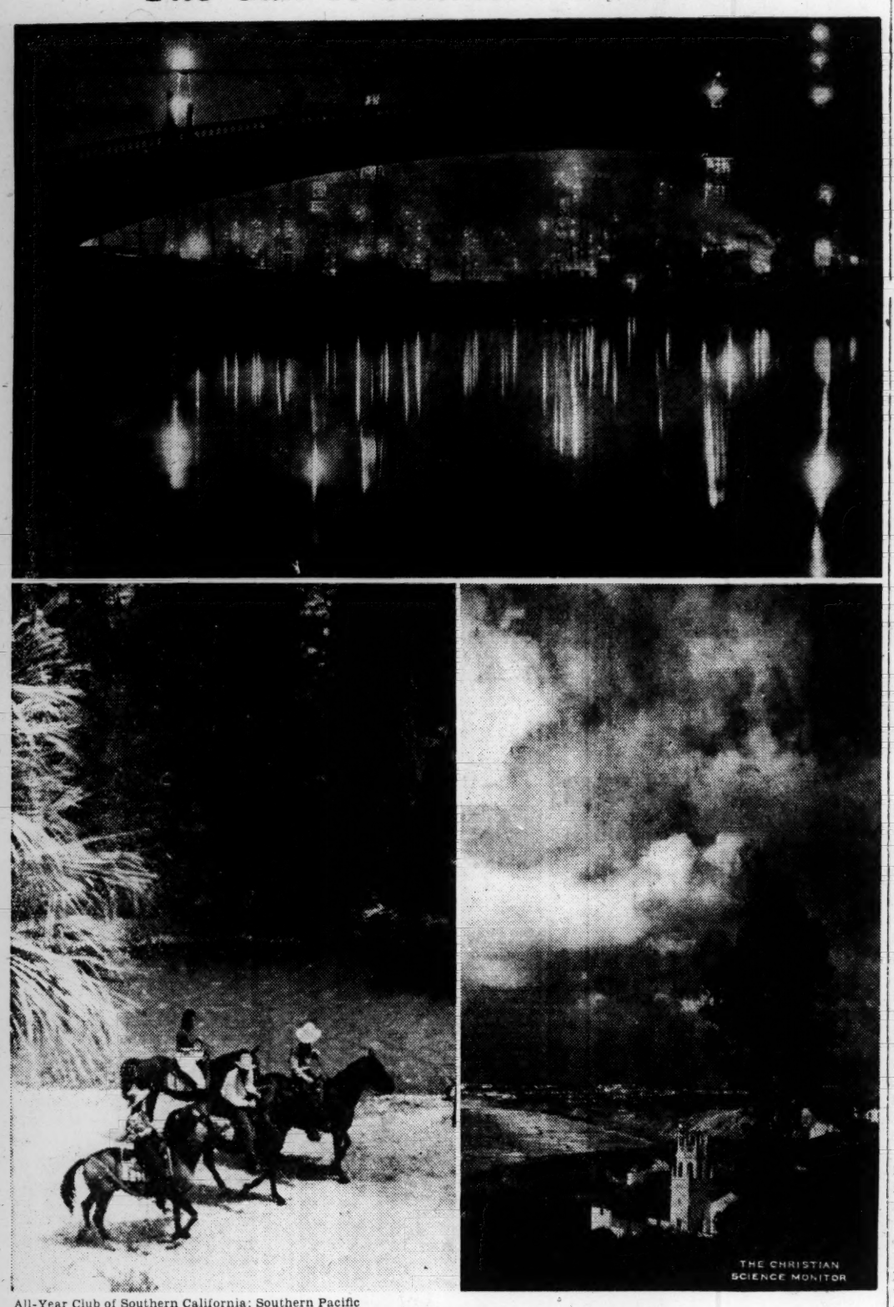
Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+1.12	+.43	+.15
Today's close*	151.68	34.08	25.98
Previous close	151.56	33.65	25.83
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
7 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8⅝	8½	8½
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8	8	8
7 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60	60	60
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
8 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	106½	106¼	106½
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73¾	72½	72¾
3 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	20½	20½	20½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84½	84½	84½
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	89½	89½	89½
5 Gt Nor 5s'73 rég	89	89	89
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¼	104¾	104¾
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	92	93
3 Gulf M&N 5s'50	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Housatonic 5s '37	47½	47½	47½
12 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	37¼	36	36½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	47¼	47⅜	47⅜
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¼	14	14
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52	52	52
20 Ill Cen 4s'66	49	48½	49
11 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	52½	52	52⅛
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	49	49	49
3 Ill Steel 4½s'40	101½	101½	101½
10 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 Interb R Tr 7s'32	68¼	67¾	68¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	66	66	66
24 Interb R Tr 6s'32	29¼	29¼	29¼
10 Interb Rtr rfg 5s'66ct	68¾	68	68¾
183 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	69¼	68¼	69¼
5 Interlake Iron cv4s'47	91½	91½	91½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	17¼	16¾	16¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	73½	73¼	73½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	64	64	64
5 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Int Rys C A 6s'42	90	90	90
25 Int T&T 4½s'52	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
19 Int T&T 5s'55	50⅜	50	50⅛
1 K C South 5s'50	68	68	68
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
2 Kans G&E 4½s'60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Keith (B F)6s 46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Koppers Co 4s 51	102½	102½	102½
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	49⅜	49	49⅜
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	83½	83	83
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	82	82	82
1 L S & M 3½s 97 reg	79½	79½	79½
12 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	32	31	32
8 Lehn Val HTermls3s54	44	43¼	43¼
12 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	18½	18½
5 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	18	18	18
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¼	18	18
34 Loews 3½s 46	100⅜	100	00
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108	108	108
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86½	86½	86½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Louis & N Un 4s 40	100½	100½	100¼
3 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	101	100	100
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	38	38	38
96 Manhat Ry 4s '90	69½	68⅝	69½
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	69½	69	69½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Mil&Nor on 4½s '39	30	30	30
12 MolSparta&NW 4s '47	15½	15¼	15½
1 M & St L 4s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
24 M-K-T 6s 5s'62A	22	21½	22
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¾	15¼	15¼
17 Mo Pac2s '77 F	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac '77 F ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 Ict	15	15	15
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¼	4¼	4¼
17 Mo Pac 5½s '49	28¼	28	28
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	109	109	109
13 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	98¾	98¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	75	75	75
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45½	45½	45½
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	45½	45½	45½
10 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	45½	45½	45½
4 Nassau El 4s '51	39	39	39
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106½	106½
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103½	103¼	103½
10 Nat Steel 3¼s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s52	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
3 NJ Pow & L 4s '65	109	109	109
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78	78	78
1 N O & NE 4½s 52	59	59	59
1 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	35½	35⅛	35⅛
1 NO Tex& M 5s 54B	35⅜	35	35
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	30	30	30
45 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66⅛	66½
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	59¾	59	59½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	64¼	63	63
15 NYC 3¾s 46	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	67	66¾	67
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	86½	86½	86½
1 NYCh&StL 4s 03	60	60	60
1 NYCh&St L 6s 41	74¼	74¼	74¼
15 NYC&StL 5½s 74A	68½	67½	67½
87 NYC&StL 4½s '78	59	58½	58¾
36 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
111 NYNH&H 6s 48	18½	18¼	18¼
15 NYNH&H 4½s 67	17¾	17¼	17¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	14½	14½	14½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	14	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	14	14	14
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	105¼	105¼	105¼
39 NY Steam 3½s 63	103⅞	103⅜	163⅜
9 NY Tel 3¼s'67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 NY Trap R 5s'46 st	87½	87½	87½
3 NY W&Bost 1½s'46	4	4	4
107 No Am Co 3¾s'54	105⅞	105½	105½
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60¼	60½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53½	53½	53½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	54	54	54
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
13 Nor Sat Pow 3½s'67	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107½	107½	107⅜
2 Oh Pr W Fal 5½s'43	104½	104½	104½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	59	59	59
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
24 Pac Gas& 3¼s'61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
21 Pac GasGE1 4s'64	110¾	110½	110½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	106	106	106
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	84	83¾	84
4 Parmelee T 6s'44	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Pen Co 3½s'44 D	103	103	103
3 Pen Co 4s'63	102	101⅞	102
2 Penn-Dix 6s'41 A	97	96⅛	96⅛
24 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	106	105¾	106
10 Pen RR gen 5s'68	108¾	108½	108½
12 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100⅜	100	100⅜
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86¾	86½	86½
1 Pen RR gen 4s'81	94½	94¼	94¼
23 Pen RR 4s'48	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Pen RR 4s'48 st	110	110	110
11 Pen RR 3¾s'70	88½	88¼	88¼
9 Pen RR 3¼s'52	88½	88	88½
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	68	67½	67½
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	113	113
3 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4¾	4⅝	4¾
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12⅜	12⅛	13½
7 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	111½	112
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105½	105½	105½
1 PCC & SL 4½s'77	98⅛	98	98
8 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100¼	100	100¼
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58 A	47½	47½	47½
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s '60C	47	46⅞	46⅞
75 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	79½	77⅞	79½
42 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	17⅛	16¾	17
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84	84	84
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	74½	74¼	74¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	59¼	59¼
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Republic Stl 5½s '54	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜
121 Republic Stl 4½s '61	96	94¾	95¾
35 Republic Stl 4½s '56	96	95⅛	95¾
1 Revere Cop & B4¼s'56	99	99	99
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 St L Peo&NW 5s '48	22½	22½	22½
19 St L S F 4½s'78	10½	10	10
11 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9 San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 San Diego & L cn 6s '45	9	8¾	8¾
4 Sea A L 5s '45 ct	8¼	8	8
4 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Shell Un 2½s '54	94¾	94½	94½
45 Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 So Bell T&T 3s '79	101½	101½	101½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109	109	109
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96	96	96
3 Sou-Nat Gas 4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51½	51½	51½
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51⅞	51	51⅛
25 So Pac 4½s '69	51¾	51	51¼
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68⅛	67¾	67¾
23 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53½	53	53½
1 So Pac SP 4s '50	80⅞	80½	80⅝
6 South Ry 6½s '56	81¾	81¼	81½
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	77	77
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	88	87¾	87¾
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	61	60¾	61
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	70	69¾	70
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110½	110½	110½
6 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	103¾	103½	103½
12 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	104½	104½
58 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104¼	103⅝	104
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	94	93½	94
20 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	107	106⅝	106¾
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Tex Corp 3s 59	103⅛	103	103
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	77	76⅞	76⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	77	76⅞	77
12 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	76⅞	76½	76½
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14½	14½	14½
5 Third Ave 4s 60	49½	49½	49½
4 TideWatAssoO3½s 52	106	105¾	106
1 T St L & W 4s 50 reg	58	58	58
8 Tri Cont 5½s 53	105¼	105¼	105½
32 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109½	109½	109½
4 Union OilCal 6s 42	112	111	112
7 Un Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅜	100¾	101¼
20 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113¼	113½
4 Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96	96	96
26 Unit Drug 5s 53	75¼	75	75¼
98 U Steel 3¼s 48	106½	106¼	106⅜
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	89½	89½	89½
8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101	100½	100⅜
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3 Util U&L 5½s 47	80	80	80
1 Util P&L 5s 59	80	80	80
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	108	108	108
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
8 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	10¼	10	10
2 Wabash 5s 76 B	10	10	10
5 Wabsh 4½s 78C	10	10	10
1 Walker H 4¼s 45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Walwrth 4s 55	63	63	63
3 Warren2Bros 6s 41	35¼	35¼	35½
8 West Shore 4s 2361	53	52	52
9 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
25 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Western Un 5s '51	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 Western Un 5s 60	69½	69⅜	69⅜
1 Western Un 4½s '50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
7 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	98½	98½	98½
39 WilsonACo cv 3¾s'47	97½	97¼	97½
12 Wis Cen 4s '49	17½	17	17
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	16	16	16½
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8	8	8
11 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½

The Call of Southern California



All-Year Club of Southern California; Southern Pacific

Scenes That Greet the Eye of the Tourist

Top—Oil fields at Venice present a fairyland picture at night. Lower left—Horseback rides at Palm Springs combine contrasts of desert, streams of melted snow, and tropic palms. Lower right—Looking northward along the California coast from Palos Verdes, with Southwest Los Angeles in the distance.

Southern California Plans for Big Season

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Southern California as a far-flung vacationland has launched a record-setting winter season. Already the first influx of visitors and recreation seekers is bearing out the pre-season promise based upon ever-widening interest in "a trip to California" and upon the European war's restricting most travel to the western hemisphere.

Southern California is prepared for record crowds. From sunny desert to snowy peaks the variety of things to do and places to see more than ever challenges the average traveler to do justice in time at his disposal. More and more vacations are being taken in winter in order that tourists may really see America first—see various sections of the country in other than the conventional holiday season.

Here in an area larger than New England itself the variety of attractions seems to bring different worlds within a few hours of each other: the desert country of Palm Springs and Death Valley; the seashore around San Diego; the dude ranches of Santa Barbara; the American Switzerland ranging from Big Pines near Los Angeles to the High Sierra with the Sequoia and Yosemite national parks; and cosmopolitan Los Angeles, always mild in climate, diverse in attractions, and economically spacious in accommodations.

* * *

Los Angeles, in fact, is the headquarters for most vacationists. Rapidly the average traveler is replacing the well-to-do as the vacation king, in the eyes of travel experts. Facility of travel has increased the volume of vacationers so that costs are never high. Most of the publicity may attach to leisurely weeks spent by families of independent means in the beautiful hotels of Santa Barbara, Palm Springs, San Diego, and Pasadena. But the real money-maker that has sky-rocketed the "tourist trade" into the State's second largest industry is the attention to Mr. and Mrs. Average Traveler, with their two wide-eyed children.

Southern California, being an all-year playground, has no seasonal peaks in prices; and due to natural advantages in weather, which reduce food and clothing costs, it is generally cheaper to live in the western capital than it is to live in the eastern home town.

To help the tourists, the All-Year Club of Southern California, a non-profit, publicly-subsidized service, maintains complete correspondence service free for any inquiries of any nature pertaining to travel; and after the tourist arrives he can use the All-Year Club as his information source, for it has no charge to make for any of its advice. In addition, many private companies, such as oil companies, issue bulletins and folders to tell where to stay and how much to pay.

* * *

Chief tourist attractions in the metropolitan area are the film-making studios; radio stations where coast-to-coast broadcasts originate, before a "theater" audience of free guests; the foreign quarters of Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, and others; exhibits of arts and sciences at the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, the Southwest Museum, the Pony Express Museum, Mt. Wilson Observatory, California Institute of Technology; Arabian horse, chinchilla, alligator, ostrich, and lion farms; restaurants where tourists may dine across the table from celebrities from the fields of entertainment, literature and the arts; Long Beach with its oil industry and home of the United States Fleet; and Santa Monica with its polo and fishing.

Chief desert resorts are the Death Valley National Monument, with its modern accommodations in austere setting; and Palm Springs, a playground of swimming, horseback riding, bicycling, golf, tennis, and just plain lolling in the sun. Around Palm Springs throughout the Coachella Valley and environs are other popular resorts, such as the Joshua Tree National Monument, La Quinta, Salton Sea, and Riverside, with its Mission Inn.

Quiet retreats in comfortable cabins or handsome hotels are available along the 200 miles of Southern California shoreline, south from Santa Barbara to San Diego.

Cordial welcomes are given to tourists at interesting industrial establishments, such as packing plants for oranges, walnuts, fish, and olives. One may visit date or orange groves, inspect a gold mine, or watch oil being pumped to the surface.

So numerous are the various attractions that a growing proportion of the tourist trade is made up of repeaters—a trend which not only makes California happy, but which also means more thorough enjoyment on the part of visitors who can return again and again.

Utilities Halt Race Service

(Continued from Page 1)

conducted lotteries on baseball game box scores, World Series scores, Treasury balance figures, ticket drawings and horse race results.

Wire Service Cut

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Drastic curtailment of the bookmaking business throughout the Nation was threatened today by the decision of two communications systems to bar dissemination of horse racing information over their networks.

Acting on an ultimatum from Federal and State prosecutors in Chicago, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced that service to the Nation-wide News Service would be discontinued Nov. 9.

At the same time the Company's subsidiary, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, disclosed it would take similar action Nov. 6. Western Union, the third utility requested to take action, informed authorities "that it is our disposition to co-operate and that the immediate question is one of detail, mainly what particular leases are involved. . . ."

Horse Race Services

The Nation-wide News Service is the most extensive of horse race information services controlled by M. L. Annenberg of Philadelphia and his associates.

United States District Attorney William J. Campbell and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Cook County called for cancellation of wire companies' contracts on grounds the service was used for illegal purposes.

Mr. Courtney, whose squads raided more than 700 book shops here last year, declared war anew on the Chicago gaming ring.

"We are going to break this syndicate," he asserted. "Annenberg made it possible. Without Annenberg and his organization there would be no gambling sysdicate."

Threat to Bookmakers

The Courtney-Campbell move also endangered the brisk business of thousands of gamblers who run horse race betting parlors removed from the tracks. Bookmakers said they could not operate without entry lists, odds, and results that are transmitted over wires from race tracks to betting establishments.

While the legal action taken here is limited to the northern district of Illinois, its influence is expected by the Federal Prosecutor to be nation-wide. Mr. Campbell said he thought that Federal prosecutors in other jurisdictions would act if the race news interests and the communications companies sought to draw up new agreements outside of this State.

Recently 10 indictmnts were returned in Chicago Federal Court against Mr. Annenberg, 19 of his business associates, and firms under their control. Charges included evasion of income tax, conspiracy to bribe a Government witness, and conspiracy to further a lottery scheme.

Sikorsky Claims Plane Non-Stop N. Y.-France

WASHINGTON (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, pioneer builder of giant flying boats and amphibians, told the Civil Aeronautics Authority Nov. 2 that he had designed a plane "thoroughly capable" of non-stop operations between New York and France.

Mr. Sikorsky said the flying boat S-44, which American Export Air Lines, Inc., proposes to use in trans-Atlantic service, is capable of crossing the Atlantic in either direction with a fuel reserve of 400 gallons.

British Peace Aims Emerging in Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose is clear and our direction right, and if our people are united and resolved in the defense of those principles in which we believe, then we can be reasonably confident that the outcome will be made to correspond to the convictions of those who desire to create a new and better world order, which may enlist the co-operation of all Nations on the basis of equality, self-respect, and mutual tolerance.

"The time may well come when it will be possible and right to define in greater detail the terms which would be held to be a fulfillment of the purposes for which we took up arms.

"The primary aim of being engaged in a war is to win it and the first purpose we must have is to defeat those who by their repeated violation of European order and threats to freedom have obliged us to take up arms.

"We ought to be ready to consider any proposals under which the hopes and aspirations of the peoples can be brought nearer to fulfillment. . . .

"One thing is certain—that we should not desist from the task to which we have set our hands until we have secured conditions that may protect the world against a repetition of this tragedy."

Anxiety Is Lifted

Meanwhile in the House of Commons one anxiety which had been expressed over the British Government's wartime foreign policy has been allayed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. In an answer to a request by Commander Oliver Locker Lampson for assurances that Government would not repeat the "entangling secret treaties which prevented a fairer understanding after the last war," Mr. Butler said that the Government did not intend "to take any step which in their opinion would prevent the attainment of a satisfactory settlement at the conclusion of hostilities."

As to Lord Halifax's statement in the House of Lords that "nothing but benefit can come from many different minds freely making contributions to this—[new European order] surely the greatest problem any generation of mankind has ever had to face," there is ample evidence in the press, the publishing world, and in general conversation of the great extent to which the question of war and peace aims is engaging attention.

U. S. and Neutrality

The Times of London today devotes its leading editorial to an enthusiastic appreciation of the interpretation of British war aims by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, and his conception of the way to establish a new European order as told to the Pilgrims in New York. The Times publishes a long special article on the "Federal solution as an escape from the necessity of fighting a major European war every 25 years."

The Times welcomes Lord Lothian's statement that while Britain does not expect the United States to desert its neutrality, the British people ask their American friends to think with them and to some extent for them while the heat of battle is on. Furthermore, the Times indorses the view that when the time comes to define the war aims more fully, the Allies will do well to take into account the more detached American ideas on plans for a new world order.

The Times also features Lord Lothian's contention that "some form of Federation . . . at any rate for a part of Europe, is the necessary condition of any stable world order" and his suggestion that a model for a world commonwealth might be found in the American Federation of states.

The Liberal News Chronicle yesterday devoted a two-page spread to analysis of allied war aims compiled by Sir Walter Layton, noted economist and Chairman of the News Chronicle. Sir Walter rejects the argument voiced in certain quarters here that the Allies should make the best deal they can with Germany in view of the uncertainty of the Russian position and the possibility of an eventual wider Bolshevist threat. He contends Soviet help for Germany will not affect the result of the war, though it may prolong it. He cites Joseph Stalin as saying "to attempt to export revolution is nonsense," and therefore does not fear the Bolshevization of Germany.

To secure future security against aggression, Sir Walter proposes a federation of smaller powers into powerful groups, notably the Scandinavian Nations and the Central European States; the organization of an overwhelming force at the command of a supernational authority, which he believes would ultimately lead to disarmament; a general European undertaking to render mutual assistance; the reorganization of currency and trade relations.

A European association of Nations would thus be formed, and Germany would be at liberty to take full advantage of its benefits. But one of the conditions that Sir Walter lays down for German membership in this association would be the guarantee of constitutional rights for Germans, including freedom of speech and the right of citizens not to be imprisoned without trial.

"Germany, whose citizens are denied the right to know what is going on in other lands," Sir Walter says, "and where liberty is crushed under the heel of the Gestapo, is a Germany whose word will never be trusted.

"I would make peace with Hitler, Göring, a Hohenzollern, or anyone else in authority in Germany who was willing to embody this condition in the general settlement that I have described," Sir Walter adds.

Finland Another Poland?

(Continued from Page 1)

U. S. R. R. are especially acute on the Finnish border.

"The Soviet Union not only has the right but is obliged to take measures to assure security of the sea and land approaches to Leningrad, whose population equals the entire population of Finland.

"The Government of Finland cannot avoid considering these interests and rights of the U. S. S. R."

Pravda declared Russia had met Finland halfway on all important questions, mentioning that Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff Oct. 31 told the Supreme Soviet that Russia had not insisted on a "mutual assistance" pact because Finland believed such a pact was incompatible with its position of absolute neutrality.

"In exchange for territories on the Karelian Isthmus and certain other areas, vitally necessary for the security of the U. S. S. R.," said Pravda, "we offered Finland territory of double size in Soviet Karelia.

"The proposal for creation of a naval base for the Soviet at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Finland meets not only the interests of the Soviet Union but those of Finland herself, fully securing the Gulf of Finland against hostile actions on the part of third states.

"However, contrary to common sense, certain leaders of Finland express no desire at all to reach an agreement with the U. S. S. R."

Measures for War

It asserted that the Finnish Government had taken "a number of emergency measures comprehensible only when a country is preparing for war: the evacuation of urban populations, mobilization of reservists, and reorganization of industry to serve war needs.

"On the very next day after Molotoff's speech, which fully clarified the position of Soviet-Finnish negotiations, Finland's Foreign Minister Erkko made a speech which can not be appraised otherwise than as an appeal for war with the U. S. S. R.

"The Minister declared the proposal of the U. S. S. R., for peaceful negotiations and consolidation of friendly ties with Finland to constitute an attempt against Finland's sovereignty.

"Erkko asserts, allegedly referring to removing the frontier line near Leningrad for several kilometers, 'from Finland's point of view this is Russian imperialism. There is a limit to everything; Finland can not agree to the Soviet proposals and will defend her territorial inviolability and independence by any means.'"

[Mr. Erkko's speech asserted Finland was ready to make arrangements for improving Leningrad's defensive position and increasing the safety of the Gulf of Finland, but that "any guardianship which a foreign power might receive over Finnish territory must be regarded" as endangering Finland's neutrality. He suggested that guarantees be given with any new treaty.]

Pravda declared, "In conclusion, Erkko directly threatened the Soviet Union, stating that he knows the forces on which Finland can rely, forces which can insure Finland's neutrality and independence in case of menace to her security."

[Mr. Ekkro said, "If difficulties and dangers are to be overcome, it may be that we must throw into the scale all we own."]

Dr. Waldemar Lindgren

BROOKLINE, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—Dr. Waldemar Lindgren, who passed on today at his home here, was an internationally known geologist and for 21 years head of the Department of Geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was President of the Geological Society of America in 1924, and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

General Classified

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

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'La Guardia Field' Asked for Airport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John McKenzie, New York City Commissioner of Docks, was requested by the Board of Estimate Nov. 3 to name the City's new $40,000,000 North Beach Airport after Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who is credited with its planning and completion.

The airport resolution, introduced at the Board meeting on Nov. 2 by James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx, asks Commissioner McKenzie, who is invested with power in such matters, to have the airport designated as "Municipal Airport (La Guardia Field)." The resolution also recommended that Floyd Bennett field in Brooklyn be called the "New York Municipal Airport (Floyd Bennett Field)."

The resolution was passed by a 12 to 1 vote of the Board, George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens and a frequent La Guardia critic, casting the only dissenting vote.

Consulate Raided

CULVER CITY, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—Prosper Reiter, Consul-General of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, was convicted in Justice Court yesterday of permitting the operation of a lottery in the Consular offices. He was given his choice of a $400 fine or 100 days in jail.

John F. Garrison, Chancellor of the Consulate, was fined $250 on his plea of guilty to permitting gambling on the premises. Four employees who pleaded guilty were fined $40 each.

Charges were filed after sheriff's deputies raided the Consulate.

Diplomats Must Pay Maryland Gas Tax

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—State Department credentials notwithstanding, diplomats must pay gasoline taxes in Maryland, a ruling by Attorney General William C. Walsh said Nov. 3.

In an opinion sent to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, the Attorney General held that certificates and identification cards which Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposes to issue to foreign diplomatic officers should not be honored. The credentials would entitle their holders to gas tax rebates.

Regulation of Moving Of New Autos Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Automobile Transporters Association, Inc., asked the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 2 to assume jurisdiction over automobile dealers and distributors who transport new cars "for profit."

Heavy Ohio Vote Expected Tuesday On '$50-Over-60' Pension Proposal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP)—A State expert predicted tonight more Ohioans would vote next Tuesday—on a controversial pension plan—than in any other off-year, except 1933, when prohibition was an issue.

Meanwhile Gov. John W. Bricker declared "Ohio will suffer humiliation and ruin" should the plan be adopted. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati preacher-politician, proposes a state amendment to guarantee an income of $50 a month to single persons, and $80 to couples, if they are retired wage earners 60 or more years old.

"It would raise the total of taxes, Federal, state and local, paid in Ohio to $1,000,000,000 annually," Governor Bricker declared in a state-wide broadcast sponsored by the Republican State Central Committee. "This is one-third of the total income of the people of Ohio."

"Every man," he averred, "will work two days for himself and one for the State to pay his taxes."

Mr. Bigelow meanwhile was meeting criticisms of his plan with the declaration: "Lies, lies, they're all lies." "If we lose when the ballots are counted Tuesday night, by Wednesday morning I'll be writing a new amendment and we'll go to work on that."

Leaflets, placards, speakers, the radio and newspapers continued messages on the plan. Cleveland bank depositors found, enclosed with their monthly statements, today, pamphlet warnings that "this means a plague of new taxes." They bore the name of the Ohio Emergency Committee, which a group of state-wide business and professional organizations set up to fight the plan.

A Canton Bigelow pension club complained some teachers in Canton schools were instructing pupils in arguments against the plan, and an investigation was promised.

George M. Neffner, secretary of State's office election expert, estimated more than 2,240,000 votes would be cast, against the record off-year total of 2,282,401 in 1933.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Fox Meadow in Oak Hill Village. Newton Centre, Mass. A charming residential community announces the completion of a New England Colonial house at 127 Brookline Street, 6 large rooms, bath, lavatory, attached garage, oil heat, recessed radiators, 2 fireplaces, spacious halls, modern kitchen, pantry. Beautifully landscaped lot with large trees, an ideal location for children. This house, artistically designed for modern living, is distinctive for its charming exterior and nicely detailed interior. Moderately priced at $8,000. Direction Worcester Turnpike, turn life at Hammond Street, take Newton Street at Horace James Circle. Center Newton 2273.

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N. Y. C., 209 West 107th (1-E) (Broadway)—Attractive, comfortable, conveniences, lovely private home; business person; reasonable. Ri 9-2437.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully appointed living-bedrooms; front, 12x18; large and single (private cooking cabinets). Thompson, 925 West End Ave.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 225 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Cheerful, harmonious room and private bath, private family; reasonable. EN. 2-4442.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (100th)—Girl share beautiful large studio room, kitchen; $5.75. OLMSTED, Apt. 9C (or 4-A).

N. Y. C., West 55th—Beautiful modern room, bath; business person. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., West 96th St.—Charming south room in elevator apartment; adjoining bath, $7.00. Phone Ri 9-2161.

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(Continued)

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KEMP'S NUTS
29c—59c—89c lb.
KEMP CHOCOLATES
60c lb.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0064
TEL. LEXINGTON 0064

— FALL —
Costume Jewelry
59c-$1.00 and up
FORREST E. KING
your jeweler
6 WALTHAM ST.

R. E. Scribner, Inc.

Native Milk Fed Fowl	lb. 25c
Roasting Chickens	lb. 33c
Squire Arlington Skinless Frankforts	lb. 29c
Florida Juice Oranges	Doz. 19c
California Budded Walnuts, new crop	lb. 27c
Florida Indian River Grapefruit, 4 for	25c

Lessons in Art Metal Craft
By MALCOLM BUNKER
Six Lessons for Five Dollars
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes limited to five persons. Over Two Hundred Designs to choose from.
Lexington Artcraft Shop
21 DEPOT SQUARE

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Now Going On
Fall Sale of
CANNED FFODS
Single cans at case lot prices.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456
A Fur Coat Value
Russian Black Persian Coats, $288
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Quality Grade Shoes
Queen Quality—Physical Culture Foot Delight—Enna Jetticks
Fitted by Experts
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

Watches for Christmas
An ideal gift for Christmas is a fine watch
Prices Range from $7.50 up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

New Ideas for Fall
Our store, with its display of tables, rugs, sofas, chairs, and lamps, is replete with new decorating ideas. Come in—just to look.

W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97-99 MARKET STREET

Personalized Christmas Greeting Folders
Your choice of 5 each of 10 designs, or 50 of the one of your choice. Your name printed on each card
50 Beautiful Folders for $1.00
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Stationery Dept.—Main Floor

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3590
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly. 3-5770

MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

NEW COTTON PRINT DRESSES
Values up to $2.98 now $1.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

MEDFORD

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main Street
for Smart Dresses, Coats, Hats
Melrose 1372

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's for Reliability
We Specialize in High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
420 MAIN STREET

Full line of MEN'S WEAR
ALECK'S
We treat you □ all year ○
406 Main St. Tel. 3532-R

RUDERMAN'S
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main St. Mel. 2134

Enlarging our Corset Dept.
New Floradora's Girdles
Corsets and Corselettes
Wasp Waists
Adjustable Waists, Girdles and Corselettes

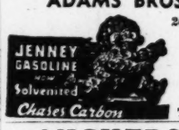
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
BAB-O
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400 1 2 3

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ADAMS BROS., Inc.
ROAD SERVICE BATTERIES
26 Pickering St.

Solvenized Oil and Gasoline
Tel. 1449 NEE.

NICKERSON'S
Early Showing
of
Christmas Neckties
"Botany," "Apache," "Berkley Knitt"
"Brooks" — $1.00 to $2.00

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
23 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
'blue coal' — N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
1036 Great Plain Ave. Phones NEE. 1618-0810

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTAB. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Tel. 3790—7232

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

Shop Early
Complete full line of
UNDERWEAR *and* HOSIERY
for your CHRISTMAS GIFTS
BELL SHOPS
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
LE BARON HARDWARE
Thanksgiving Roasters
Cor. Comm. Ave. and Lexington Sts.

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4600
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
FALL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

★ STAR MARKET CO.
PORK LOINS
Rib or Chine End
19c lb.
304 Walnut St. New. N. 8400

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

our
Pre-Inventory Sale
Excellent Values
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

COOPER AUTOMATIC STOKER
FOR AUTOMATIC HEAT
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
130 SOUTH STREET

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
Kulda's is your insurance of quality
38 SOUTH STREET

IT'S SMART . . . to have the correct clothes and furnishings. No question when they have the
BESSE-CLARKE Label
See our new fall merchandise, Now on Display.
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

HEINZ SOUPS
2 cans 25c
Most Kinds
Come in and taste these delicious soups.
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

New and Daniels
139 South St. BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Tel. 9575
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories

Saturday Only
PITTSFIELD DAY
No-Mend HOSIERY 89c
Service or chiffons in the regular $1.15 grade. All perfect quality.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 *1249 Hancock St.*

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit **ALL**
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

1939 DeSoto Trunk Sedan
OFFICIAL CAR
New Car Guarantee
Overdrive—Heater—Defroster
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
68 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
GRA. 4730

Dresses Sportswear for
Juniors—Misses—Women
Mar Frances Deane
Inexpensive and Better Dresses
Gra. 7731-W 72 Squanto Rd., Quincy, Mass.

Single Burner Portable Heater
Specially Priced for $7.77
Reg. $9.95
Friday and Saturday
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1587 HANCOCK ST. PRE. 6868

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Smartly Dressed Men Wear Them!
But smart women don't wash them.
Send his shirts to us.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRE. 5000

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE STREET
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham Weymouth and East Milton

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S 1555 Hancock

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

HAGER'S
61 Albion Street, Wakefield, Mass.
HOME MADE CANDIES
Our Own Make
ADAMS COMPANY
202 Haven Street Tel. 1360-W
Our fall line of fall
Slipon and Coat Sweaters

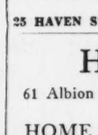
Children's Sweaters	1.25-1.98
Infant's Wool Sweaters	1.00-1.25-1.98
Snow Suits, Sizes 3-14	Prices 4.98-5.98-6.98
Ski Pants, all wool lined, Children's, Misses	1.25-1.98

SALEM

SMART HATS
Inexpensively Priced
Gertrude Metcalfe
Milliner
29 North St., opp. Lynde St.

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanents

EVELYN
Beauty Shoppe
Individual Hair Styles
2 LINCOLN ST. Som. 8430

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
Diamonds, Watches, Gifts
Featuring all nationally advertised brands
Now Two Complete Stores
IN SOMERVILLE 90 Broadway
At WATERTOWN 70 Main St.

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0748

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Som. 1441

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers
New Ceilings, Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WINCHESTER HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The Individual Beauty Shop. Latest Creations —Oil Permanents
820 State St., Spfd., Mass.
MADAM THERIEAU, Prop.
TEL. 2-9613

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Personal Christmas Cards
Our Assortment Has Never Been So Lovely—
Come In and Look Them Over
EMPIRE STATIONERS
305 BRIDGE STREET

A gift for every occasion
Silver, Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
TRUE BROTHERS, Inc.
1390 Main St.

STONEHAM

We can clean everything in your wardrobe and make them feel fresh and look like new. You'll enjoy the well groomed appearance of this fine dry cleaning.
SAMOSET CLEANSERS & DYERS
14B Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. STOneham 0621

WAKEFIELD

Every day—serve your family's favorite—
pure MILK *from*
C. W. SPEAR
CRY. 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

HENLEY SUITS
BOTANY TIES ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
GEO. I. KELLY, INC.
429 Main St. Waltham 1884

Everything for
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Savings for students of all ages
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
254 Moody Street Waltham 1847

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!

—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.

C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Serving
CLEMENT'S
Own Ice Cream
Always pure and delicious
WELLESLEY SQ. WELLESLEY HILLS SQ. MEDFIELD

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication *Certified*
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our
LUNCHEON
Specials
Ice Creams and Candies

WESTON

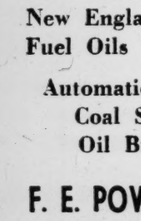
Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3360
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281



Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

HANSINE ERICKSEN

22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

A Great New Array Just Arrived
MEN'S TIES 95c
Selected by fabric experts
SLOCUM'S 476 Main Street Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ELOCUTION

HASTINGS—Miss Gwendolyn Crane, L.R.A.M. (Eloc.) M.R.S.T.; private and class lessons in speech training, dramatic art and public speaking. Studio, 20, Baldslow Rd., tel. 1188.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, Sussex—Furnished, 1 bed, 2 reception rooms, 3 divan beds; bathroom, kitchen; central; 3 gns. p. w.; or would let 2 rooms, use kitchen. GLEDHILL, 14, St. Aubyns.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT—Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

TUITION

THE History and Literature of the Bible: University Extension and other lectures held throughout England and Wales. Particulars from Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss West, "Pawbrvn," Fox Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.19

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices
Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY (Continued)

Lovell & Co Est. 1879
Telephone 445 79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

H. E. Fellows & Sons
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and Heating Requirements
Repairs a Speciality
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road Yardley Wood

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
Prop., C. E. Simpson
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Near Five Ways. Phone WINTON 2247

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888 3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Bargain floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 also at London, Southampton, Southbourne.

CORNER GARAGE
Tel. Ferndown 21

Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
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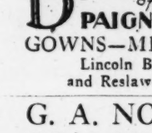

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Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Dachshund

In mediaeval books on hunting, dogs resembling the modern dachshund appear. From drawings and descriptions, these animals were called "badger dogs" and "dachshunde."

The dachshund's history is varied. His evolution seems to be continuing with the growth of the deviations from the short, glossy-haired original dog. Today there is both a wire-haired and a long-haired variety.

During the last few years, the dachshund's popularity in the United States has increased considerably; and the medium sized, smooth-haired variety seems to predominate. He is small enough to live in a house or apartment. Unlike many glossy, short-haired dogs, the dachshund's coat is odorless and he leaves no loose hair about on clothes or furniture. He requires no trimming, plucking, oiling, and no regular bathing.

In the open, the dachshund is fearless and hardy. He is companionable in a restful mood, and hilarious when his companions want gaiety.

The American standard, adapted from the German, is very detailed. It states that in general appearance, the dachshund should be short-legged, long-bodied, low-to-ground, slim, sturdy, well-muscled, with audacious carriage, conformation pre-eminently fitted for following game into burrows.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Immemorial Town Sites

In the King James Version of Joshua 11:13 we are informed that "as for the cities that stood still in their strength, Israel burned none of them save Hazor only"; and on examining the original Hebrew at this point we find that the term rendered "strength" is *tell*, which Dr. Wright describes as "one of the oldest words in the human language" ("The Biblical Archaeologist": Vol. II, No. 1, p. 11).

The typically eastern word *tell* was apparently unfamiliar to our King James translators, though it had been used in Babylon before the Israelites settled in Palestine, and still survives in modern Arabic. A *tell* is simply a mound forming the site of a city, a mound formed of the accumulated ruins and debris of a succession of cities built on the same spot over many centuries of time. Thus the cities referred to in the passage from Joshua "stood on their *tells*"—on mounds which had been town sites from time immemorial.

A Word a Day

Umbrage

Pronunciation: In ordinary conversation, *um'-brij* (*u* short as in *up*, *i* short as in *it*); in formal speech, a trace of quick-long *a* in the second syllable is recommended.

Examples: "The steed sprang on across the golden glade and plunged into the *umbrage* suddenly" (R. Buchanan: "City of Dream"); "The minister very wisely avoided giving *umbrage* without any reason" (Prescott: "Ferdinand and Isabella").

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

underbrush	shade
quagmire	conflict
shelter	fog

Derivation and definition: The Latin *umbra*, "shadow," was adopted into the French language as *ombra*, "shade, shadow," where it, in the form of *ombrage*, took on the sense (*donner ombrage à*) of "placing one in a shadow" (as by standing in another's light or way) or "creating a sense of resentment." (Note in the Latin root the source also of "umbrella.")

Thus, in our first example, we see a literal use of the word in the sense of "shadow or shade"; but in the second, the word is used figuratively in the sense of "resentment or slight."

A person who takes, or feels, umbrage, may be said to have taken offense.

Back to Work

A little boy, seeing an earthworm crawl across the walk after a rain, exclaimed, "I wish I could get rid of them all—every one of them in the whole world!"

Instead of chiding him, his father told him how useful such worms are: how they burrow under the ground so the plant roots can easily push through it and take up the nourishment they need. Then he added that if there were no earthworms, the ground would become so hard and dry that vegetables, fruits, and other things could not grow.

Suddenly the little boy started off and his father asked where he was going.

"I'm going to put the worm on a stick and carry him to the strawberry bed. He might as well be working," replied the lad.

Sunbonnet Sue

"Bre'r Fox" and—

Monitor Camera Club from Arthur F. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A startled baby fox snapped in a Vermont pasture

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Radio Beam Guides Flyers to the Landing Field?

There are two general types of radio beacons, or devices directing a flyer along a definite route to or from a particular landing field.

The aural type beacon uses telegraphic code. One beam, for example, may send out the code letter "A" (i —) repeated continuously. Another beam, originating at the same point, but sent out

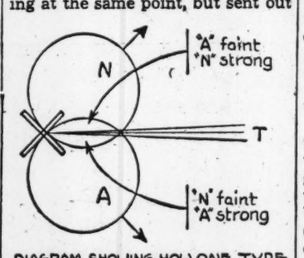


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW ONE TYPE OF AURAL RADIO BEACON INDICATES A COURSE FOR THE FLYER

at right angles to the first beam, would be sending repetitions of the letter "N" (— .). By the sending of the "A" on one beam at exactly the same time as the "N" on the other beam, the two combine at points where the strength of the two signals is equal (midway between the A-beam direction and the direction of the N-beam). When the dot-dash of the A is heard at the same time as the dash-dot of the N, the two letters combine to form one long dash, or the code letter "T." The "T" signal is heard only within very narrow limits (about 5 degrees), and the flyer knows that so long as he hears only "T" on his earphones, and not "A" or "N," he is directly on his course to the landing field.

The visual type beacon uses two different frequencies on its two beams, one of 65 cycles and the other of 85 cycles. There is a receiver in the airplane which has two vibrating reeds or steel rods, one of which vibrates to the impulses of the 65-cycle frequency and the other to the 85-cycle frequency. The stronger the signal, the greater the vibration.

The vibrating rods have their tips painted white; and as they vibrate in front of a dark background, the moving tips form white vertical lines side by side. When the flyer is exactly on his course, the two white lines will be of the same length. If he is to the right of his course, the righthand line will be longer because that rod will receive a stronger signal than the other and will vibrate harder; while if the flyer is to the left of his course, the lefthand line will be longer than the right.

A recent patent provides four radio beams forming a hollow cone down which the aviator flies to the airport. When on his course, he hears only a buzzing sound. If he rises above the course, a voice starts repeating "down-down-down." Similarly, if he strays in other directions, the voice cuts in to tell him to go "right," "left," or "up," as the case may be.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Thanksgiving

Called on for an impromptu speech at a dinner one night, a Yale graduate bethought himself of his alma mater and lauded her by showing what the letters stood for. After about an hour of this as he ended with "E," a drowsing listener murmured to his neighbor, "We can at least be thankful that he didn't attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."—Exchange.

Double Trouble

When one of the local pastors was informed that his salary had been increased $200 by his congregation, he replied: "I refuse to accept it; I've enough trouble already, trying to collect my present salary."—Wall Street Journal.

Close Call

The pilot of a "leaflet" plane reported back at headquarters two hours before he was due. His astonished C. O. asked for an explanation.

"Well, Sir," the young officer replied, "I flew over enemy territory as instructed and tipped out the parcels over the side."

"Do you mean you threw them out still roped up in bundles?" said the C. O. in an anxious voice.

"Yes, Sir."

"Why, man, you might have hit somebody!"—London Telegraph.

Aid?

Neighborhood Gossip: "And your husband has a prosperous business, I suppose?"

Mrs. Newbride: "Oh, yes, he is taking in a lot of money. Only last night he told me a receiver was to be appointed to help him."—Wall Street Journal.

Varning

First Visitor: "My dear, these cakes are as hard as a stone."

Second Visitor: "I know. Didn't you hear her say, "Take your pick," when she passed them around?"—The Rail.

Easily Replaced

Agent: "I forgot to mention that in this country house you're buying there are two very old stained-glass windows."

Mr. Newrich: "That won't matter. If they're stained too bad to be cleaned I can put in some new ones."—Tit-Bits.

—Mr. 'Possum

Monitor Camera Club from Dr. Arthur B. Williams, Cleveland

This little opossum was "shot" by a camera fan in one of Cleveland's metropolitan parks.

Daily Quotation

THE surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we appear to be.—SOCRATES.

Daily Anecdote

Why Not?

Dwight L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist, who always encouraged his students and co-workers to offer suggestions, once conferred with his Sunday School superintendent concerning a particularly bright idea he had obtained from one of the students.

"It's a good idea," the officer agreed, "so good, in fact, that we've been aiming to carry it out for about two years."

"Aiming for about two years?" said Moody. "Don't you think it's about time to fire?"

Party Fun

Forfeits

If you find that you have trouble in thinking of forfeits to mete out for party games, these suggestions may help you:

1. Cut some fancy figures as though ice skating.
2. Keep yawning until someone else in the room also does.
3. Sing a lullaby to a soft pillow.
4. Imitate a girl surrounded by mice.
5. Sneeze in six different ways.
6. Laugh in six different ways.
7. Define: a goatee, a spiral staircase, an accordion, a deep sigh. (The person probably will use his hands instead of his tongue.)
8. Stand with heels against the wall and try to pick up a coin from the floor. (Just about impossible, but fun watching the attempts.)
9. Touch some part of your own body with your left hand that cannot be touched by the right hand. (The right elbow.)
10. Stand in a doorway, press backs of hands against the jamb on either side for two whole minutes, then walk away. (The arms will rise, much to their owners' amazement.—Dorothy E. S., Boston.

The Owl and the Pussycat

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

The family cat gets acquainted with the visitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Common Bond

Winnipeg, Man.

A number of years ago a relative spent some weeks on a large wheat ranch on the Canadian prairies. This part of the Province was populated largely by people of foreign birth, who often could not understand the language of their nearest neighbor.

Quite early one Sunday morning a wagon drew up to the door bearing a family who had recently settled in the district. Broad smiles were on their faces and they indicated that they wished to become acquainted. The mother had in her hands the hymn book of her native land and soon proceeded to sing from it.

After she had sung a number of hymns, the owner of the ranch, an elderly Swedish-speaking lady, then brought out her hymn book and sang some of her favorite hymns. Later they all sat down to partake of a farm dinner.

As the family happily departed, they were assured of their new friendship through their common bond, praising God.

John Wesley's Rule

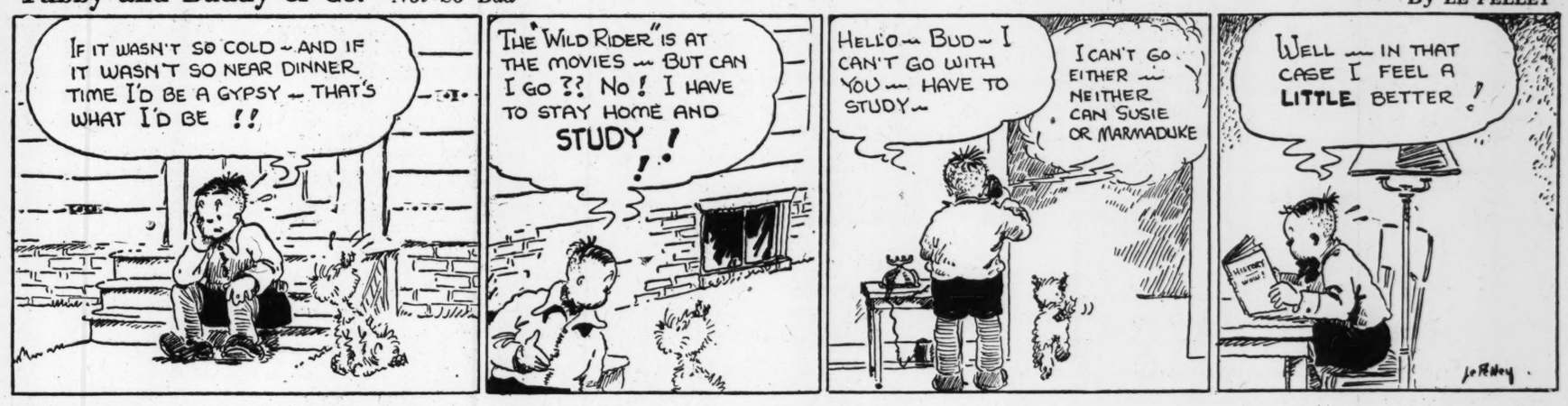
Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.

A Verse for Today . . .

AND let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.—GAL. 6:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not So Bad*

By LE PELLEY

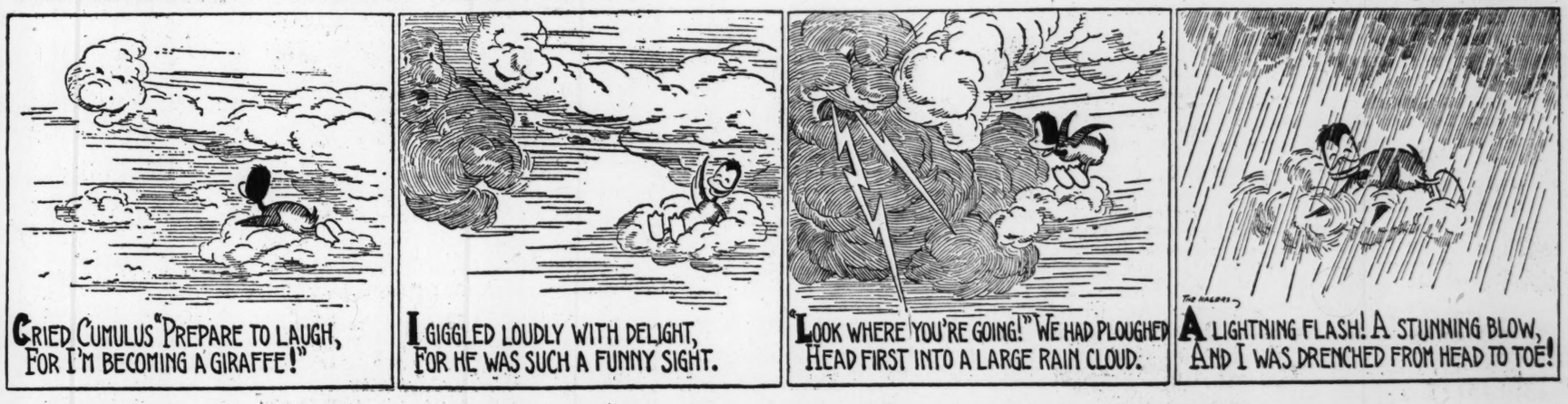

IF IT WASN'T SO COLD — AND IF IT WASN'T SO NEAR DINNER TIME I'D BE A GYPSY — THAT'S WHAT I'D BE !!
"THE WILD RIDER" IS AT THE MOVIES — BUT CAN I GO ?? NO ! I HAVE TO STAY HOME AND STUDY !!
HELLO — BUD — I CAN'T GO WITH YOU — HAVE TO STUDY —
I CAN'T GO EITHER — NEITHER CAN SUSIE OR MARMADUKE
WELL — IN THAT CASE I FEEL A LITTLE BETTER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Other Time—If You Don't Mind*

Today it was Sambo's turn to teach the Gloom Chasers. He is a dandy swimmer and suggested we hold our class at the park lagoon—
We followed him to the lagoon but-Oh Boy! The water looked cold! Br-r-r-r-r—
So we decided to postpone that class until summer!

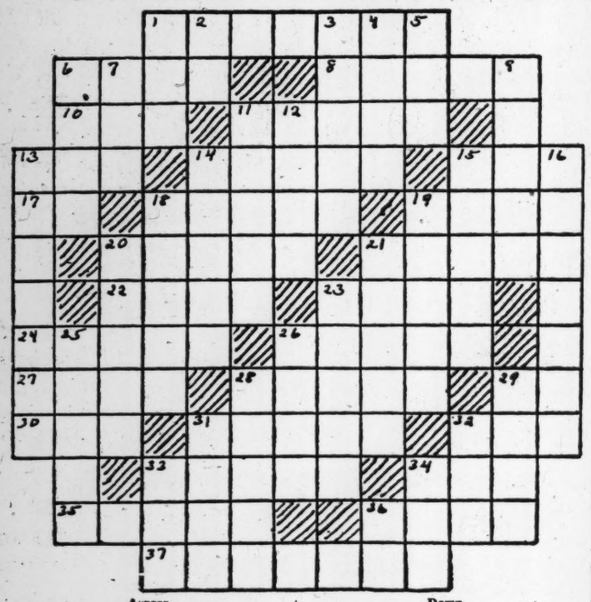
The Adventures of Waddles—*Weather Unsettled*

By THE HAGERS


CRIED CUMULUS "PREPARE TO LAUGH, FOR I'M BECOMING A GIRAFFE!"
I GIGGLED LOUDLY WITH DELIGHT, FOR HE WAS SUCH A FUNNY SIGHT.
"LOOK WHERE YOU'RE GOING!" WE HAD PLOUGHED HEAD FIRST INTO A LARGE RAIN CLOUD.
A LIGHTNING FLASH! A STUNNING BLOW, AND I WAS DRENCHED FROM HEAD TO TOE!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed "Madame Butterfly"?
6—What yellow-breasted bird is noted for mimicking notes of many birds?
8—What is any of various fabrics, as a silk voile?
10—What do you call arm of a starfish?
11—What is name of a region of Africa?
13—Obtain.
14—Where would you find the Tuileries?
15—Where is Kineshema (abbr.)?
17—What is used as a diminutive suffix?
18—Who composed "Stars and Stripes Forever"?
19—If you were in Vienna, in what direction would you travel to reach Munich?
20—Who was chief of tribe of Naphtali (Num. 1:15)?
21—What is name of a city of Oregon?
22—What is the black-footed albatross called?
23—In Christian symbolism, what is emblem of the Holy Spirit?
24—What do you call the piece of ivory on surface of mercury in a barometer?
26—What was one of fortified places in territory of Naphtali (Josh. 19:38)?
27—What is an enclosed work possessing bastions?
28—What is capital of Tunisia?
29—Psalm (abbr.).
30—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
31—Who was a famous Scottish poet?
32—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
33—Capital of Bulgaria is what?
34—What is supposed to bring good luck if picked up?
35—What is name of a form of trapshooting?
36—What is capital of Norway?
37—Who composed "William Tell"?

Down

1—Remuneration is what?
2—What State is west of Colorado (abbr.)?
3—Where is Allahabad?
4—What is an island of Netherlands East Indies, west of Sumatra?
5—A tavern is what?
6—What is a lake of Saskatchewan, Canada?
7—In Australia, would a caddie be a log, mat, or hat?
9—What is a river of North Carolina?
11—What is a slender long-beaked fish?
12—What do you call either one of the Bears?
13—What is tallest of quadrupeds?
14— —— Grey is a city of British Columbia.
15—Who was one of four sons of Hebron (I Chron. 2:43)?
16—What Austrian composer is famous for his waltzes?
18—Young hog is what?
19—What are undulations?
20—What would you call market place in an ancient Greek city?
21—Who is king of Bulgaria?
23—What is a town of southern Texas?
25—What is any of several flowering water plants?
26—Who was father of Abihail (I Chron 5:14)?
28—Crests of birds are what?
29—What is name of a department of southern Peru?
31—What cape is westernmost point of Sicily?
32—Seeds of owala tree yield what?
33—What is a varying weight of India?
34—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
36—Upon.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The New Neutrality

For two reasons this newspaper welcomes the amendment of American neutrality legislation now assured by the vote of the House of Representatives.

1. We believe that an embargo which under the cash-and-carry provisions will bar American-owned ships and goods from war areas is more likely to prevent incidents which would embroil the United States than is an arms embargo which permitted the City of Flint episode.

2. We are convinced that not only the ideals and the interests of the United States, not only the most cherished values of civilization—freedom of conscience, of speech, of individual initiative and economic enterprise—but the best hope of a just and stable peace, are all damaged by any aid and comfort given to states whose ultimate law, internally and externally, is violence.

At the same time we hope the American people will not assume that the passing of the law ends the dangers to their neutrality or to their ideals.

Even under cash and carry the possibility of incidents which would inflame the people is not banished. Even coastwise and South American shipping is not without danger. Today American warships are patrolling far at sea in areas where they could be mistaken for belligerent ships. And if submarines lie in wait outside American harbors to sink Allied ships, American financial interests may not be involved but American feelings are sure to be agitated. In fact the severance of commercial ties under cash and carry may prove how much more important are moral and emotional ties.

If danger remains, even in the new neutrality, so too does opportunity. The neutrals will determine the outcome of the present struggle. Some are merely sparring for their own advantage, like Russia. Others have so far not felt themselves sufficiently threatened to take up arms — they have left to others the task of combatting systems which nearly all dislike and fear. But certainly all the democracies have a common interest and by support of that interest can influence the diplomatic and military struggle.

If positive enough and concerted enough in their action, they may deter countries like Russia and Italy and limit the extent of the war. Inescapably they will be concerned with the peace and from now on can play a decisive role in shaping the world that is to follow the war. In that task the United States will inevitably play the role which her ideals and her power give her.

Orphan Mansions

Ponder the plight of the magnificent mansions of yesteryear. Who dreamed that pretentious homes of the early American-millionaire era ever would become little Orphan Annies? But nobody seems to want them any more, even with their museums, conservatories and music rooms. Their owners, past or present, do not live there any more. And who will, or would, or could under today's conditions?

Many of these domestic palaces of the age of show and splendor have found a way out by getting themselves torn down to make way for apartments:

> There, there, big mansion,
> Don't you cry,
> You'll be an apartment
> By and by.

In New York, newspapers might save work if they kept in type some heading as: "Apartment to Replace Rockebilt Mansion." Five more homes to be thus metamorphosed are added to the long list of vanishing mansions—the Jacob H. Schiff, Gordon S. Rentschler, S. V. Chapin, Daniel J. Leary and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings residences in Fifth Avenue.

Why does nobody seem to love mansions any more? The answer is not, alone, the vogue of apartments, the urban trend to multiple dwellings. There are other reasons, such as the original cost, the inevitable after-upkeep, the motor revolution, the vogue of the outdoor life far from the unmadding, stuffy ballrooms of the nineties, taxes, servant problems—but why prolong the list? Except to say that many of the mansions—but specifically excepting present company, of course—were awfully overdone and stodgy, and more abounding in mortar and magnificence than imagination and livableness.

Only One Specific

"Repressed hatred," a noted Topeka, Kansas, psychiatrist recently told the Baltimore Medical Society, can "turn against" a person and lead to diseases of certain bodily organs. Moreover, he recommended that his medical brethren prepare themselves to believe that "even infectious diseases" may be brought on by a patient's repressed aggressiveness. Let it flow out, is Dr. Karl Menninger's advice. If he means by this that one should get rid of his hatred, it is advice which, if followed, will rid one of hatred's effects.

Attacking mental antecedents is a long step upon the road which the medical fraternity, in increasing numbers, have been traveling toward the understanding that hatred, as well as fear, envy, jealousy, deceit, and other of the baser emotions and propensities, is a chief cause of disease. If Dr. Menninger's advice is to eliminate repressed hatred, it shows he understands his patient cannot be healed permanently in body until he has been healed mentally.

Naturally, there is only one remedy for hatred—its one and only specific, Love, which is so perfectly defined in I John 4:16.

Wait! He's a Friend

Driving to work this morning we fell to talking about the need for men and nations to know each other better.

Tom remarked how easy it is to forget that other people are fellow seekers for good simply because they speak a different language or vote Socialist or wear brown sox with black shoes. Dick recalled how a great strike was averted because a woman had the wit to bring the head of a vast corporation and the leader of the workers together at a dinner table. And Harry said: "We get irritated over little differences that wouldn't amount to anything if we knew each other. And really we do know the essentials about each other; all around us are men moving toward the same goal with the same good qualities we recognize in friends."

We'd been clipping right along, but just then the road clogged up so we had to slow down to thirty — mere creeping, after fifty. Soon we saw what was holding us up—a nondescript black sedan, plodding along in the fast lane. We trailed for a bit, then Bob got impatient and blasted with his horn—just as the black car's driver signalled for a left turn. We felt a bit foolish, but a mile farther on the same thing happened again. This time it was a bright red coupe that plugged the left lane. Bob tried to dodge by on the right but was blocked. "What a mope!" "Why can't he keep on the right if he wants to poke?" "He must be a dolt; give him the horn, Bob." But just then Tom said: "Wait! That's John Dawson's car."

Of course that was different. We waited patiently until there was a chance to get by and then hailed our neighbor with smiles as we passed. For John's a friend. So too, possibly, was the fellow in the black car.

"Music at Night"

Present conditions in Britain are keeping most families at home after the day's work, and as a result of this, and of curtailed radio programs, it appears that the "musical evenings" of Victorian times are coming back. "Just a Song at Black-Out" is the popular notion. It may be that Gilbert's Mikado had poignant memories when he pronounced sentence on

> The amateur tenor,
> Whose vocal villainies
> All desire to shirk,

and the back pages of "Punch" indicate that a good time was not invariably had by all at these gatherings; but, nevertheless, the British seem to welcome their return.

For if, on occasion, the soloist may forget that the quality of mercy is not strained, there is always—or there should be in the best circles—a rollicking chorus now and then to bring the company to its feet, and the shyest guest into a jovial Fol-de-rol mood. Once he has let himself go with "Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and All" he will never get back into his shell.

No doubt with music will come other old-fashioned recreations; if not "Shakespeare and the musical glasses," perhaps play-reading and musical chairs: if so, there will be a certain gain in that home-made, as distinct from public, entertainment will make for added sociability.

Pictures of a new bridge across a Polish river near Sochatschew show that at least the bridge is nothing to be sneezed at.

The Bookshelf

From Munich to Danzig

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper's THE SECOND WORLD WAR, First Phase. (London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.) concerns the twelve months between September last year and the last days of August this year—the period, that is, in which open hostilities had not broken out, but in which the tension and preparations were such that it may well be regarded as the "first phase" of the war itself.

Mr. Duff Cooper was a member of the British Cabinet up to the beginning of this period. He resigned his office because he disagreed with the policy which led to the Munich settlement. This book has been written at intervals between then and now, appearing first in the form of articles expressing his views at successive stages in the developing crisis. Nothing has been altered in the light of subsequent events. It serves as a record of the conclusions arrived at under the impact of the last year's startling events by a man who had recently had the inside knowledge of a Cabinet Minister.

* * *

Mr. Duff Cooper resigned, as he explains in the opening chapter (a reprint of his original speech in the House of Commons) because he did not think that the method of "sweet reasonableness" was the right way to deal with Hitler's government. He thought that some time before the Berchtesgaden-Munich crisis arose Germany should have been told in unmistakable terms that if she persisted in using force to settle the Czechoslovakian question Britain was prepared to fight. He had urged that if Britain should be led into such a conflict it would not be for Czechoslovakia only but to check Hitler's program of dominating Europe by force. In fact, as we now see, his argument about Czechoslovakia was exactly the same as that used later about Danzig and the Polish Corridor. He decided to resign when he found that the Munich settlement did not prevent the German army from keeping to their timetable of invading Czechoslovakia and seizing her war equipment.

At a later stage in the book, as we follow the author's account of the various problems which arise, we find that Mr. Duff Cooper is no longer at variance with Mr. Chamberlain and the Government. That is not because he has changed his views, but because Government policy has altered.

* * *

All agree now that the stand against Hitler became inevitable. But it will remain for historians to decide, or debate, whether the right time to make that stand was at Munich or a year later over Danzig. Mr. Duff Cooper asserts that it is not true that Britain could not have gone to war a year ago owing to deficiency of armaments. If he is right about that, then the historic view will turn on the question: Was it or was it not right in 1938 to assume that Hitler would keep his Munich promises, and did concession to him then make war more or less probable?

Mr. Duff Cooper leaves his own articles to tell their own tale. He draws no subsequent conclusions. He is in complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's present policy. The historian will not neglect the differences of opinion which went before, and therefore the publication of this book is abundantly justified. But there are few who will think it profitable at this moment to dwell long on these earlier disputes.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Another William Tell?

Rafaello

By the rhythm of his name you might assume that Rafaello Martinello is an artist. You might picture him ensconced in a hillside farmhouse in Campania in the middle of an olive grove with a studio overlooking the Mediterranean. Rafaello *is* an artist. And he *should* be established in such a setting. But we found him on the other side of the railroad tracks. It was night when we visited the little home and we don't know what scene his studio looked out upon. Perhaps it is better so.

Rafaello's studio was what you would expect to find had it had a Campanian setting. It was just off Mrs. Rafaello's parlor. A work bench athwart the double door separated the two rooms but over boxes and equipment collected thereon we glimpsed the studio. Almost to a point of bad manners, it drew our interest even as we introduced ourselves. "Let's go into the shop. We can talk better there," said Mrs. Rafaello in tactful amusement.

It was a work-shop almost made to order; yet we knew it was real for it was not that perfect. At first the shop seemed a litter of tools, frames, paint pots, boxes, wood, unfinished work, materials, supplies, and a mixed assortment of indefinable details probably essential to an artist. But it actually was no such example of disorder. Rafaello soon made that clear. As he described his work he selected samples and tools from every side, from heaps under the benches and from atop the crowded shelves with an alacrity and a sense of certainty that assured one that in this studio, everything had its place.

Rafaello's work—his art—is picture framing. In Southern Italy his father and grandfather had made picture frames. (In shops overlooking the sea we hoped.) Young Rafaello had brought the family craft to America and had brought, too, the family talent. It was a fine heritage, but perhaps he had improved upon it. For as he showed us his work, it was difficult to imagine a more sensitive appreciation of line and color, or more carefully wrought and exquisitely finished objects. This was not a shop with a frame to fit the price, but with a specially designed frame for each individual picture, or none at all.

* * *

We had brought a pastel for framing, an unusual type, a winter scene of fishermen's boats on the coast of Brittany, somber and rich in the darker hues. Conversation fell off as Rafaello became absorbed in study of this unusual subject. We knew that before framing a picture, he becomes thoroughly acquainted with its every detail. He soaks in its mood, defines its shades and detects nuances of its tone. Only as he comes to know the picture as intimately as if he had painted it, does he select a frame that will give the picture its perfect balance.

It was this way with our Brittany scene. But as Rafaello examined the pastel in different lights and from alternating perspectives, he resumed his conversation. Gradually we veered the talk to the story of his experiences. It was not always this way, he began. Before the crash he had built up a prosperous business. There was a fair trade to be had in artistic picture frames. Rather high prices, if compared with ordinary shops, to be sure; but with Rafaello only truly artistic work is considered. There is no other standard. And so for a few years there was sufficient to create a home with furnishings and surroundings tasteful to one with a craftsman's love for the best.

But after the crash there was no more business for creators of luxuries. Work for Rafaello was not to be had. Savings went first; then came the necessity to sell—sometimes at any price—treasures that Rafaello had created for his household. Though treasures, indeed, one's roof comes first. Yet throughout these trials Rafaello never sacrificed his standard nor his craft. He held his ground—an artist, even though it frequently meant doing beautiful work at a menial wage. Somehow, with the help of stanch Mrs. Rafaello and the loyal family, he carried on.

* * *

We had been forewarned that with Rafaello art comes first and this night we were to realize it. At last Rafaello had decided upon a frame for the Brittany scene. He mentioned a price. Much as we wished otherwise, it was beyond our circumstances. We suggested a compromise: he to eliminate certain carving, we to contribute somewhat more than we had set aside. Rafaello shook his head. "No. This must be done right. I will do it at your price."

We protested; that was not fair. A craftsman has a standard worthy of its price. He must not sacrifice. He had made too many concessions already, we counseled. But Rafaello was not interested. "You like the frame we had planned," he said; "it is the most appropriate to set off your picture; another will not do. Besides, you will appreciate the result. I will make it."

It is understandable that we drove away from the Rafaello home that evening with mixed feelings of praise and humility. A studio by the railroad tracks . . . years of depression when none could afford *objets d'art* . . . yet in the face of bitter trials, still faithful to the high cause of art before a tradesman's price. Rafaello's studio deserves a better view, a sponsor perhaps. But we know it is already the workshop of a true artisan.

R. J. S.

From "An Ordinary Citizen"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Listening in to President Roosevelt's recent speech to Congress one could easily detect which words evoked the greatest amount of applause. They were:

> "to avoid being drawn into war"
> "Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war."

This last statement brought very loud applause and, may I add, perhaps even louder chuckles from Herr Hitler and all whose dearest wish is to see the downfall of democracy throughout the world.

I must say I felt perplexed and rather sad as I listened to all this, for I have the greatest respect for President Roosevelt, for America, and for Americans I have met. For many years I was a member of the British Merchant Navy and visited various parts of America. I made friends and learned to know Americans a little. I always admired their plain speaking, their lack of camouflage and the way in which they face facts.

I am just an ordinary citizen trying to be an independent thinker. I have never been a member of a political party but have tried to take an interest in world affairs through reading articles and speeches and listening to talks on the radio.

The war we are now involved in over here came as no surprise to me. For a long time I thought that the policy Britain adopted would eventually lead us into war. What was that policy? As you know, it was called "appeasement," but I prefer to call it "a policy based on fear."

This policy tried to keep us out of war at all costs even to the sacrificing of international law and moral principles up to a certain limit. I submit that such sacrifices only build up a worse state of affairs internationally even as they do individually. Consequently the limit was eventually reached and Britain had to make a stand and become involved in that which her government so greatly feared, namely—war.

It may sound very simple but surely we have only to think back to the bully of school days to realize that such a policy based on the fear of war and causing constant retreat before force, was bound to bring fearful results.

I would therefore appeal to Americans to be very careful and to weigh up the present conflict on a basis of right versus wrong and not on ideas of isolation, politics or solely keeping out of war.

I submit two questions for consideration:

1. How much did a knowledge of "America must keep out" encourage Hitler to attack Poland?

2. How much has this "keeping out" of Europe since the last war, after President Wilson had done so much towards the formation of a League of Nations, contributed to the state of Europe and international affairs today?

It is amazing to me that the democracies do not stand shoulder to shoulder in the face of such a challenge of individual freedom and all that life holds dear. It is the fear of standing for what is right in the early stages of a problem, in case such a stand develops into a conflict, which allows situations to go from bad to worse until eventually conflict appears to be the only solution.

Should this challenge against individual freedom succeed in Europe, how far will it extend? It will not succeed if all who cherish true liberty overcome their fear of conflict and take their stand for right.

JAMES M. SMETHURST

Laleham, Middlesex, Eng.

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the numerous efforts that have been made to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" more "singable," a close study of the text does not indicate any need for resolving the close of the first two lines on the tonic, as at present. It appears that the adaptation of the melody to the words has never been fully completed. By lowering the pitch two full tones, and sustaining the melody at the close of these lines, "The Star-Spangled Banner" becomes easily singable for voices of all ages, without impairing its climax. Only the force of tradition prevents such a salutary improvement in the melody.

It is doubtful whether a more suitable text could be written to unfold the spirit of true Americanism.

H. J. KENT

Wautoma, Wis.

"Men Toward Men"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A comment in one of your editorials of a New Zealand skipper giving a side of beef to an interned German boat on short rations recalls a bit of early history from New Zealand.

During the Maori Wars, a native chieftain learned that the opposing British regiment was without food. Quickly, he ran up the white flag of truce and sent over a full supply of provender with the message:

"We fight no man on an empty stomach."

The Peace of Waitangi, though followed by vicissitudes of human frailty in its enactment, has come to be respected by two proud races who have learned to live together.

ELEANOR F. WELLS

Providence, R. I.

The Wide Horizon

Zane Grey's West

By Mary Zirkle

Thirty years ago a young man, weary of the practice of dentistry in New York City and holding, with his wife and a few loyal friends, the minority opinion that he could write, met his destiny in the person of a veteran plainsman, "Buffalo" Jones, who was lecturing in the East. Zane Grey invited himself to return to the West with Colonel Jones, and what he saw there fused with his peculiar gift of expression and made him one of the literary phenomena of our times; a purveyor to millions of readers of that "kingdom of adventure" which he declared dwelt in every heart.

But the kingdom of adventure alone can scarcely account for his success. Many more accomplished writers than Zane Grey have written of adventure without thereby securing a similar following. Perhaps he had a formula, but it was an elusive formula that his imitators were not able to analyze. The answer may lie in that meeting of the man who was hungry to write, but who had not found his great theme, with the Southwest that caught his imagination at once. His characters, by some alchemy that he might not himself have been able to explain, transcended their own stereotyped figures and became, as he said of one of them, a part of the desert: "Stone an' fire an' silence an' cactus an' force."

* * *

Much of the old West of the cattle days was over and gone when Zane Grey discovered it, but the setting was still there: the "mountains that beckoned," the "wonderful stars" that seemed to open and shut, the sagebrush, the canyons and valleys, the dry washes that lent their own peculiar fascination to the desert landscape, and, above all, the horses which he described more movingly and accurately than he did his human characters. There were still ranches, and the problems that new days were bringing to the cattlemen. And there was a scarcely-tapped history, made to order for the writer of adventure stories who could seek it out and transmit it to that army of readers all over the world to whom the West of America is the land where small boys' dreams come true and little girls find the brave and tender heroes of their imaginings.

What a history, and what use he made of it! From the Texas Rangers to the Union Pacific; and back, just the other day, to that older and too-seldom-described epic of the stringing of the telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean—from the early Mormon settlements to the "Desert Gold" of Old Mexico. It is possible to extend the comment of Robert Louis Stevenson, which he applied only to the railroad, to the whole theater of the West: "If it be romance, if it be contrast, if it be heroism that we require, what was Troy to this?" Grey used this passage in its entirety for his introduction to "The Roaring U. P. Trail." It is good for a writer to reach above his head sometimes, to set a standard for his measurement, and perhaps this, too, was a part of his formula.

* * *

The desert that Zane Grey wrote of is still there, and the cool flame of sunrises and sunsets that he spent many pages trying to imprison in words; and because his feeling for them was genuine, his descriptions did carry a living message to far countries, to people who had never seen mesquite nor felt the desert chill at dawn.

An Englishwoman once told me that in her childhood she had read Zane Grey's books more eagerly than any fairy tale, and when at last as a grown woman she had visited the western United States and had actually seen the purple-tipped sagebrush covering the long slopes and plains, it was like an old recollection, as intimately dear as the kitchen at home. The skyline of New York was impressive, the shops and food novel, the Eastern landscape beautiful, but this—the sage, the gaunt mountains, the empty plains, the deceptive distance and the burning blue sky—this was America, the country she had crossed an ocean and driven two thousand miles to see.

Zane Grey has passed off our stage, and others may come who will paint a more accurate picture of the times he described; but unless these writers also catch the feeling of the mountains and deserts, unless they let these influences take genuine possession of them, their books will not turn, as his do, the longing thoughts of adventure seekers all over the world to the great Wild West of America.

Mirror of World Opinion

The General Prays

A certain Canadian, one-time aviator in the World War, was in attendance upon some official business in China's capital, and in the course of his visit had an opportunity to meet General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Unable to finish the matter they had in hand, Madame Chiang extended an invitation that he share their evening meal with them. . . .

As he prepared to go General Chiang said, "Must you go immediately? We would be happy if you would stay and join us in our evening devotions."

The General began by reading some Scripture. Then the three joined in prayer, the General leading.

Says the Canadian: "I never expect to hear such a prayer again in all my life. The General began with a simple expression of thanks for their personal safety. Then he added thanks for the courage of the nation under fire. Then he prayed for strength for the men in the field and along the firing lines; he prayed for strength for himself, and added a most earnest plea for guidance and wisdom, that he should not fail the people.

"But the most amazing thing in his prayer was a plea that God would help him, and help China, not to hate the Japanese people. He prayed for the Japanese Christians, and all the suffering multitudes of Japan whose impoverishment was making the war on China possible.

"In the simplest and humblest terms he laid himself at the service of the Almighty God, and begged that he might know the Divine will and do it on the morrow."—Dr. Roy L. Smith in the *Christian Advocate*.